The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XIII. FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CAL., JUNE 28, 1889. NO. 38

TRIPLE COLLISION.

Death of Ex-Senator Simon B. Cameron.

FOX APPOINTED SUPREME JUDGE.

A Man Lives a Month With His Neck Broken—Chinese Murderer Convicted — Northern Rains.

PITTSBURG, June 26.—A triple collision of freight trains occurred near Lathrobe, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railway, this morning. Thirty cars were wrecked and seven persons killed, four of whom are unknown tramps. At 3 o'clock A. M. a freight train, west bound, left Lathrobe and had just reached the bridge, fifty yards west, when it collided with a freight train coming from the opposite direction. Another east-bound freight was standing on the side-track on the bridge and the wrecked trains crashed against it, causing one locomotive and a number of cars to go over the embankment into the creek, a distance of fifty feet. Engineer Caldwell and his fireman were killed instantly. Brakeman Miller was terribly crushed and will die. The bodies of the four tramps were taken from the wreck. The loss to the company will be very heavy.

At 8 o'clock to-night ten dead bodies had been recovered. Those of Engineer Caldwell and George Fralich, the fireman, have not yet been found. Of the dozen men more or less injured several are expected to die. It is almost certain that from twenty-five to thirty people were killed in the wreck. The water in the creek at the point where the accident occurred is twelve feet deep, and it is expected that ten or twelve bodies are in the bottom of the creek. John H. Miller, flagman on the freight train, states that the proper signals were given when the position of the shifter was discovered, but the speed was too high to stop the train. It is stated there were fifteen or twenty men in one box-car alone. One or two of the bodies taken from the wreck were terribly burned by the lime which covered the wreck. The work of clearing the debris will be resumed to-morrow morning.

OVER THE EMBANKMENT.

GALLATIN, Tenn., June 26.—This morning, at Bledsal, on the Chesapeake & Nashville road, the passenger train jumped the track and the passenger and baggage coaches went down the embankment, which is about sixty feet high. Eight persons were seriously injured, and several children were hurt. It is probable that some of the injured will die.

The Lytle Creek War.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 26—The situation on Lytle creek, the scene of contention between the Mount Vernon claimants of the water and the Semi-Tropic Company, remains unchanged, save in the particular that the Mount Vernonites have so far removed obstructions as to permit a small quantity of water to flow through their ditch. The disputants are all armed with shotguns and Winchester rifles, but neither side evinces any desire to begin hostilities. It is possible that further than in the display of their weapons there will be no demonstration, and that the matter wil be left to the adjudication of the Courts.

J. J. Craig, Secretary of the Semi-Tropic Company, who, in destroying the ditch of the opposition faction, disregarded the injunction recently placed on his company, was last night arrested on a charge of contempt of Court and subsequently released on furnishing $200 bail.

"Let the Prisoner Be Discharged."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—In Judge Levy's Court to-day a case from Madera was called. It seems that James O'Mara had his wife, Sarah O'Mara, thrown into jail there, together with her two children, on a charge of disturbing the peace. By some means she escaped and fled to this city, where she was arrested on a warrant from Madera, signed by Justice of the Peace John Charles, with Judge Rix's authority for serving it in this county. "Let the prisoner be discharged," said the Court, with considerable show of impatience, after hearing the facts in the case.

A Young Girl in Man's Attire.

MARYSVILLE, June 26.—For some time past there has been some excitement in a settlement known as Honcut, twelve miles north of this city, over the mysterious disappearance several months ago, of a young girl named Nancy Hutchinson, who had been taken into the family of H. C. Bartlett, from a San Francisco aid society or orphan asylum. Recently rumors of foul play reached the ears of the Yuba county officers, and they made an investigation which resulted in the discovery that in masculine attire, and under the name of Jimmy Howard, she had worked on several foothill ranches, and finally located at the lumber camp of A. M. Leech, where she did a man's work. Her sex was discovered accidentally, and then she tried to escape, but was taken by Mr. Leech to his house, where she was properly attired and kindly cared for. The girl, who is an orphan, tells a tale of hardship and mistreatment. She is a stout-built, handsome blonde, and is only about 16 years of age.

District Attorney Forbes says that he will prosecute those who by cruelty drove her from the protection which they had promised her.

Mysterious Death.

SAN DIEGO, June 25.—The facts have just come to light of the mysteriously sudden death of H. H. Baumann, at one time said to have been a wealthy resident of San Francisco, where he lived for thirty-five years. His death occurred at the Minneapolis House in this city on Sunday night. He took his last meal at Deutsche's restaurant on Friday night, and on Sunday was found dead, with not a nickel among his effects. His watch and jewelry had also disappeared and suspicions were entertained of foul play. At a consultation among his friends it was decided not to hold a post-mortem examination, however, and the body will be buried if no word is heard from his friends in San Francisco.

Simon B. Cameron Dead.

LANCASTER, June 26.—General Simon B. Cameron died at 8 o'clock this evening.

The General's condition during the day was rather encouraging, and death came suddenly during a weak spell. Up to the last attack he was conscious. Around the death-bed were ex-Attorney-General MacVeach and wife, James Cameron, Simon B. Cameron, Jr., and other relatives. The funeral will be held in Harrisburg.

[Simon Cameron was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1799. He was elected Senator of the United States by the Democrats in 1845, and having joined the Republican party, he was re-elected a Senator in 1856. He was Secretary of War from March, 1861, to January, 1862, and was then sent as Minister to Russia, from which he returned in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected to the Senate of the United States. He was elected to the national Senate for another term, 1873-79.]

LOS ANGELES, June 26.—Mrs. J. P. Cuddenbach, wife of a wealthy resident of this city, was overpowered by two burglars on rising this morning, and was bound hand and foot and dragged through the hall into the bath-room. A man named Barnettsberger, who had entered the house during the disturbance, tried to force his way into the bath-room, and the burglars, after despoiling the old lady of a pair of diamond ear-rings, worth $1000, coolly opened the door and walked past him down stairs and escaped. The lady was found in an unconscious condition and badly injured. The Sheriff's party succeeded later in securing one of the men, who gave the name of Henry C. Jordan. The robbers secured considerable valuable jewelry.

Rowdyism at Los Gatos.

LOS GATOS, June 26. — The Town Council of Los Gatos has its hands full of business at the present. Some time ago it passed an ordinance closing the saloons on the 1st of July. Last night a party of roughs, hearing that the board would pass an ordinance prohibiting the explosion of fireworks on Main street on the Fourth, besieged the Council Chamber and pelted the windows with burning bombs and firecrackers. It was with difficulty that the Marshal could restore order. No arrests have been made.

Railroad Consolidation.

DENVER, June 26.—Articles for the consolidation of the proposed Denver & State Line Railroad with the Rio Grande & Western road have just been filed. The new company proposes to build nearly 2500 miles of new road through the agricultural region lying between Great Salt Lake and the Arizona line, which will cost in the neighborhood of $90,000,000. The capital stock is now placed at $15,000,000.

The Chinese Cannot Pass Through.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—A Washington special says: Assistant Secretary Tichenor states that the Treasury Department did not approve of Solicitor Hepburn's opinion to the effect that there is nothing in the Chinese Exclusion Act to prohibit Chinese emigrants from passing through the United States in transit to other countries, and denies that such permission has been given.

The Damage to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day held their first meeting since the recent floods. The reports presented go to show that on all the lines of the Pennsylvania system the damage done will exceed from $1,500,000 to $1,750,000. This amount has been entirely supplied from the surplus profits of the companies affected.

California Fruits.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Porter Bros' Company sold three carloads of apricots at $1.10 to $1.50, with the exception of a few lots in bad order at 60 cents to $1; peaches, $1.00 to 95 cents; plums, $2.45 to $1; Bartlett pears, $3.35 to $4.10. Good stock in demand.

Steamship Wrecked.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Maritime Exchange received a dispatch this evening stating that the steamship Marmari, from Hamburg for New York, had been wrecked at Schulan.

New Supreme Court Justice.

SACRAMENTO, June 26.—The Governor has appointed Charles N. Fox of Oakland Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Jackson Temple, resigned.

The Borden Grain Fire.

The recent grain fire at Borden burned over an area of about 450 acres of wheat and destroyed the whole crop. G. W. Carter lost 60 acres of grain, S. B. Wilson, 40 acres, Horace Peterson, 300 acres, and Thomas Robinson, 15 acres. It is alleged that the fire was started from some sparks from the locomotive of train No. 20 of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Engineer Norton stopped the train as soon as he saw the fire start and summoned 100 railroad laborers to his assistance.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst case of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while it's wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since it's first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price, 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Williams & Skinkle. dawcow

TO KINGS RIVER.

Public Opinion on the Proposed Railroad.

BUSINESS FOR ONLY ONE ROAD.

The Kings River Route More Level and Cheaper Than the Pine Ridge.

From the Daily of Thursday.

The exhaustive article in yesterday's REPUBLICAN showing the necessity for the immediate building of a railroad from this city to the Kings river canyon was freely read by business men and was favorably commented upon. A very large majority expressed themselves in favor of the Kings river route, they being satisfied that there would be much more business on that route than by way of Pine Ridge. The Kings river road would get the vast lumber freighting of Moore & Smith in addition to the agricultural business, whereas the Pine Ridge road would not.

CAPITALISTIC IDEAS.

Said a prominent citizen yesterday: "THE REPUBLICAN told the truth when it said that men of capital did not want to put their money into a railroad projected into a district of slow development or of insufficient immediate resources. It will be a great blow indeed to Fresno if Moore & Smith build their flume to Sanger. Every man of the least business tact knows that a railroad will not pay unless it can be supplied at once with a large lumber freightage such as Moore & Smith can command."

"A WONDERFULLY RICH COUNTRY."

Hon. J. P. Vincent said that the subscriptions to the Pine Ridge road, in which he is largely interested, had been kept back because of the lack of money. This is a very trivial reason, amounting to no reason at all. To say that a city of the size and importance of Fresno, having five well-conducted and flourishing banks, could not produce less than a half million of dollars in any paying enterprise is an unwarranted reflection upon the enterprise and prosperity of the community.

"I do not deny," he added, "that a road up the Kings river valley would open up a wonderfully rich country."

TWO ROADS WOULD NOT PAY.

Another business man said: "Two roads from Fresno to the timber district will not pay, and nobody knows this better than the Pine Ridge people. If the Pine Ridge road is built Moore & Smith will run their lumber to Sanger, and the railroad will have to wait a long while for a return of its invested capital. If Mr. Vincent and his colleagues have money enough to build their railroad let them do it. It will be a good thing for Fresno as long as it lasts, but I would not put a dollar of my money into the undertaking."

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

Said Mr. Colson, of the firm of Baker & Colson: "The Kings River Railroad would be the best investment that a man could have for his money. One of the firm of Moore & Smith told me that his firm would build their flume to Fresno only for the fact that there would not be a sufficient grade for their flume. In other words, the route was too level, while the route to Sanger was steeper and therefore better adapted for fluming. This, it appears to me, to be very good evidence that it would be cheaper to build a railroad to Fresno from King river than from Pine Ridge. The Kings river road would also attract a large tourist travel, which would make business lively for the hotel men, livery stable keepers and merchants of this city.

S. N. GRIFFITH'S OPINION.

"The great wealth of Fresno county will depend largely upon its mineral and timber resources. When these are properly developed by a cheap system of transportation the county and the city will become very prosperous."

S. N. Griffith said that he wanted to see the mountain road built at once, and promised that he would render every assistance in his power to the project.

"I am not very familiar with the resources of the Kings river country, but I admit that I am very favorably impressed with reports that I have received from persons who are familiar with them," he added.

THE ASSESSOR A GOOD JUDGE.

W. J. Hutchinson, County Assessor, is acquainted with the Kings river and Pine Ridge regions, and he is of the opinion that the resources of the Kings river country are far greater than those of the former. The timber on Kings river is the finest in the state, and there are a good many thriving foothill ranches that would be within easy distance of a road built up the river to the timber belt.

THE REPUBLICAN would like to see two roads built to the timber districts if this was practicable. But two roads could not live in competition. There is a good profitable trade for one road to the Kings river canyon, and every man who owns real estate in this city and county wants to see the road go where it can do a good business and help to develop the immense resources of the county.

DIED IN RAGS.

The Last Days of the Celebrated Double-Jointed Girl.

The first of the week some campers pitched their tent near the stockyards in the northeast part of town, and before many hours had elapsed it was reported on our streets that they were in destitute circumstances and that one of the party, a young girl, was very sick. Monday evening a kind-hearted citizen called upon Dr. Kimball and informed him of the facts in the case, whereupon the doctor proceeded to the camp. On his arrival he was met by the head of the family, who, in anything but a gentlemanly way, demanded,

"WHO IN —— ARE YOU"

Dr. Kimball introduced himself and business, and without further parley proceeded to examine the unfortunate girl, who lay on the ground with nothing under her save a piece of old carpet. At a glance the poor girl was found to be unfortunate in more ways than one, she was deformed. Before leaving the tent the doctor ascertained two facts which he announced on his arrival at the drug store. First, the girl, who had the measles, was suffering from congestion induced by exposure and the want of proper care, and she was none other than the

DOUBLE-JOINTED GIRL.

And known as such all over the state, having been exhibited in every town and hamlet.

Tuesday morning the poor girl's sufferings were ended in that long sleep from which no mortal wakes. When the news was brought to town the sympathies of a number of our citizens were aroused and they as once repaired to the tent. There a scene met their eyes. In the squalid tent, in dirt and rags, lay the lifeless form of the deformed girl. The indolent parents were there bemoaning their ill luck. There were also brothers and sisters, in rags and dirt, suffering the pangs of hunger and mourning the loss of their sister, who had been the means of providing the scanty fare they had been compelled to subsist on.

SYMPATHETIC CITIZENS.

Among the symathizing citizens who took a leading part were W. R. and A. J. Tully. The former started a subscription and by noon had raised $64 to defray the funeral expenses, while the latter drove to Colusa and purchased a coffin. In the afternoon all the necessary preparations for the burial of the girl were made, even providing hats and clothing for the children and mother.

About 4 o'clock in the evening four vehicles, bearing the remains, family and a few citizens, passed through our streets to the cemetery. Never knowing the comforts of a home, however humble, having been dragged from pillar to post, her spirit has at last bid farewell to the body, which had been visited with the sins of her forefathers, and took its flight from the gaze of the curious multitudes to that heavenly home where her garments will be as the drifted snow, and pain and suffering never enter.

Etta Clark was born near Kingsburg, Fresno county, about thirteen years ago, and has been the sole sustenance of her parents since infancy.—Williams Farmer.

A CADET WANTED.

Here Is a Chance for the Studious Youth of Fresno.

Congressman Vandever of the Sixth District has issued the annexed circular, which may prove of interest to some of Fresno's rising young men:

"A vacancy in the United States Military Academy will soon occur to be filled from the Sixth Congressional District of California, and the Hon. Secretary of War having invited me to nominate a legally qualified candidate for appointment to fill said vacancy, notice is hereby given that candidates for this appointment may appear on Thursday, August 1, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Ventura, before the following committee to wit: Samuel T. Black, Principal of Public Schools; John T. Stow, Civil Engineer; William E. Shepherd, attorney-at-law, and Dr. C. L. Bard, for examination as to proficiency and qualification. The nomination will be made upon the recommendation of the committee as to the merits of the candidates, preference being given to the sons of veterans who served in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, other things being equal.

"The age for admission of cadets to the United States Military Academy is between 17 and 22 years. Candidates must be unmarried, at least five feet in height, free from any infectious or immoral disorder, and generally from any deformity, disease or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service. They must be versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly of our own country), and of the history of the United States.

"If from any cause either member of the above-named committee is prevented from attending, the vacancy will be filled by the appointment of a suitable person at or before the meeting of the committee."

In the Courts.

The trial of Walter L. Belding, arrested for setting fire to a frame building owned by T. A. Bell, on F street, was yesterday continued, on motion of the attorneys on both sides, by Recorder Prince until next Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

F. L. Shaw was yesterday bound over to appear before the Superior Court for trial in the sum of $1000, which he gave. J. A. Cole and J. P. Vincent qualified as his sureties. Shaw is the young man who raised two receipts from $20 to $200.

D. W. Bannon filed with the County Clerk yesterday his petition in insolvency. His liabilities amount to $605.25, assets nothing. Bannon is engaged in the business of horse-breaking.

Deafy Blakely appeared before Recorder Prince yesterday to answer to the charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The District Attorney moved that the charge be reduced to disturbing the peace, which was granted, and the defendant was fined $20, which he paid.

Recorder Prince will render his decision in the case of Deputy Constables Doolittle and Bartlett next Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

James H. Simpson, charged with breaking in the front window of his former wife's residence, on N street, last Tuesday night, was arrested by Constable Barker early yesterday morning. He was brought before Recorder Prince and was fined $15, which he paid.

W. M. Smith, C. B. Smith, J. Bader, T. M. Langdon and Edwin Long, plaintiffs, yesterday commenced an action in the Superior Court against the Fowler School District and Messrs. Prather and Tompkins, contractors, to foreclose a mechanic's lien on the Fowler schoolhouse.

S. S. Wyrick, for fast driving on Mariposa street, was yesterday fined $10 by Recorder Prince.

Alleged Cruelty to Animals.

Deputy United States Marshal Thomas B. Hayes of Los Angeles, while in this city last Friday, hired a livery stable team from Doc Hensley to drive twenty miles east to arrest a man for alleged cutting of timber on government lands.

On his return on Saturday one of the horses showed signs of hard driving. The owner says that the horse's sickness was caused by allowing the animal to drink while overheated. Mr. Hayes went to Los Angeles with his prisoner. Subsequently Mr. Hensley had a warrant issued which he placed in Deputy Constable Fraser's hands charging the Marshal with cruelty to animals. Mr. Fraser went to Los Angeles and returned yesterday morning with Mr. Hayes and lodged him in jail. He remained there but a short time, however, before he was bailed out by friends. His examination is set for July 17th at 9 A. M. Mr. Hayes returned to Los Angeles last evening.

SHE WAS A LULU.

Miss Calmes' Interesting Letter to a Married Man.

SHE WANTED TWENTY DOLLARS.

Foiled in an Attempt at Blackmail She Skipped and Married Her Paramour.

From the Daily of Thursday.

Business men in every community are more or less subject to the persecutions of female blackmailers

That such parasites should be permitted to fatten upon the follies of the indiscreet and the fears of the timid is one of those phenomena of civilization that it is difficult to account for.

Some men are so sensitive about publicity that they would rather accede to the demands of a blackmailer than to be charged with a crime or a folly of which they are innocent.

Fresno is cursed with a preponderance of this element, and two operators, who left this city only a few days ago, left a hole in several bank accounts, but in one instance the intended victim took a bold stand, and by threatening to turn the tables on his persecutors, compelled them to leave.

A WARNING.

THE REPUBLICAN believes it to be its duty to warn business men of other communities in which this pair may hereafter reside, of the danger that may threaten them, and by revealing their identity and exposing one of the dirty transactions in which they have been engaged, extract the fangs from the parasites and render them incapable of committing further depredations.

Some time ago M. G. Gatliff and Lulu Calmes engaged a room in a respectable lodging-house as man and wife. Gatliff is a painter by trade and does paper-hanging as well. They fell behind in their rent and the landlord called upon Gatliff peremptorily for payment. He replied that he and his wife had written for some money and that they expected to receive it in a very few days, when the arrears for rent would be paid.

THE PAINTER GOT A DIVIDEND.

Gatliff returned shortly afterwards, exhibited $100 in gold, and settled the bill.

The landlord saw nothing wrong in their conduct while they lived in his house, and he never suspected that they were not man and wife and respectable people. When painting was slack the man used to help to tend bar at different places in this city, and the pair, except on the occasion of the delinquency in the payment of the rent, appeared to be tolerably well supplied with money.

The woman was fairly good-looking and dressed neatly and plainly. Everything went on swimmingly at the lodging-house until one day, when a young married business man, well known in this city, called upon the proprietor and showed him a letter, which he had received from the pretended Mrs. Gatliff.

SHE WANTED TWENTY DOLLARS.

The following is a copy of the missive:

Thursday Fresno Calo June 20.

Mr. ——

Friend —— I persume you will be surprised to hear from me: I am writing on business and nothing else—I think I have been a pretty good friend to you.

And I have done more than anyone else would. I have never mentioned it to no one. But you never done what was right by me—

I am going away and I ask you this one time for some money. Me and my fellow has had a big fuss and dont speak no more. I dont think it more than you aught to do—I wouldnt ask unless I needed it—And now if you DONT give it to me I am going give you DEAD away to your wife— I mean it I will not ask you again I want $20.00 twenty dollars and that by tomorrow eve and if I dont get it I will come to the office.

Send by mail sure for I must have it—and unless you do me this favor I will do what I said and make no bones about it EITHER You know I can do it I am posted in regard to your wife—well I wont say no more at present. I will look for it to-morrow eve.

Address to

LULU CALMES
Box 1285 Cal.

I have some of your notes.

BOUNCED OUT.

When the landlord read this letter he was horrified, and when Mr. Gatliff appeared he was told that his room was wanted without his company.

A reporter investigated "Postoffice box 1285" and found that it had been rented by "Lulu Calmes," who evidently needed a box to hold the letters she was in the habit of receiving from male citizens of Fresno.

THEY GET MARRIED.

The next that was heard of the couple appeared in that live paper the Merced Argus. It is an item reading as follows:

"On Saturday last a smiling couple alighted from the train at this place and wended their way to the Glenwood lodging-house and took rooms. The gentleman immediately hunted up County Clerk Myall, of whom he purchased the customary $2 paper, and then he hied himself to Judge Jones and informed him that his services were needed in room seven at the Glenwood. The Judge seemed bewildered, but he accompanied him to the room designated and there found the blushing bride, and as all the arrangements were complete, and after the customary questions, the Judge performed the ceremony which bound the two together, for better or worse, for life. The lady, Miss Lou Calmene, was from Oroville, and is a relative of General Bidwell, while the gentleman, Mr. M. G. Gatliff, is a business man of Fresno."

HER ANTECEDENTS.

It is not believed here that the "blushing bride" is related to General Bidwell's family. She worked for awhile as a domestic servant for Mrs. Bidwell at Chico. She had resided in this city for nearly two years, all but six months of that time having lived at Tulare.

There are a few more female blackmailers plying their vocation in this city, and THE REPUBLICAN will take pleasure in assisting their victims to expose them and drive them away.

"Days or Periods."

The article in Sunday's REPUBLICAN from "A citizen who believes the world was made in six days," is deserving a full and candid answer. He asks "some of our ministers or judges" to reply. This seems to me an excellent opportunity for some of the educated ministers, who are doubtless familiar with the latest conclusions of "modern criticism" on the Bible, and also with the present position of the churches in reference to science, to bring genuine truth before the people. Certainly when the people are asking for knowledge the educated clergy should not be backward. This is an old question, and one that scientific men settled to their satisfaction hundreds of years ago. Is it not about time the churches and the clergy should come to an understanding on it? The people are intelligent enough to bear the truth. Mythology no longer meets the demand. Let us have the plain, unvarnished and undiluted truth; at least as much as the highest orthodoxy now sanctions. BIBLE STUDENT.

HEE HAW! HEE HAW!

Thrilling Scenes While En Route to Home, Sweet Home.

NORTH FORK, June 22, 1889.

The mountain party, consisting of Messrs. Alex. Gordon, S. Moulux, G. N. Freeman, A. D. Olney, I. Teilman, C. C. Stevenson and R. C. Gardner, arrived here last night, and have a morbid desire to be noticed in your columns. Our ride across the plains was without incident. Upon arriving at Hampton's two of the party, Gordon and Moulux, longed for a boat ride, and after searching the river bank for a boat for an hour, finally concluded to walk across the dam, which was about a mile below our stopping point. In the meantime we had crossed at the bridge. They insisted that the walk was enjoyable. We camped the first night at O'Niel's place. It was here that we first discovered that Moulux was an astronomer. At first a discussion was held on the subject, but finally Moulux's superiority became apparent and he was given the floor- -of the wagon. After a half hour's lecture, he said he would cheerfully answer questions, and when asked why so many more stars were to be seen here than in Fresno, he simply said: "Gentlemen, it is entirely due to the difference in altitude; in other words, we are nearer to them than in Fresno." He is now called Professor.

We were aroused at 3:30 A. M., not much refreshed, as nobody slept a wink except Stevenson. No reflection on him, however, as he does not snore. To clear him from any responsibility in the matter, I will say that strong coffee and snake stories were indulged in too freely in the course of the evening.

We have killed a number of rabbits, and in case any game be shot at and missed it is never the fault of the nimrod. At noon yesterday when we camped Gordon and Moulux, the braves, started out on an exploring expedition in search of food and water. While winding up a deep ravine Gordon espied a ferocious mountain lion. Gordon told Moulux not to fool with it, but Moulux crept up to it with his dirk knife, and then they discovered that things were not what they seemed. It was the stump of a tree. The boys have the mules packed and are yelling at me to come on or get left. This is Sunday morning. I wonder what their wives will think? We are now bound for Jackass Flats. G.

The Stage Robbers.

FRESNO FLATS, June 22, 1889.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have ceased doing business at Hildreth, Coarse Gold and this place on account of the express having been so often robbed on these routes, and, as the representative of Wells-Fargo says, will not continue business in these places until this county can furnish juries that will convict upon as strong evidence as has been given to them in past cases.

This is rather a hard blow to the people of this section, and we might say to the people of the county. We can hardly blame Wells-Fargo for withdrawing their business from us when we see so many escape the conviction they deserve, but why should the many, for the acts of the few, be deprived of the benefits and conveniences of an express company?

Their withdrawing from us puts a large community to a great inconvenience, and places a stain upon this section of the county which is not easily removed. We have always appreciated in the highest degree the services of Wells, Fargo & Co., and time and money have been liberally expended by our people to bring to justice any and all persons who attempted to rob or defraud them in any manner. We feel that Wells, Fargo & Co. are doing us a great injustice to deprive us of the benefits of their indespensible services, and we hope they will reconsider this matter and give us again express communications with the outside world. F.

Accident to Bert Warner.

Bert Warner, a son of H. C. Warner, met with a very serious accident last Monday evening, while exercising on a gymnasium bar at the residence of his parents, on the corner of Fresno and O streets. He was seated on the bar and started to whirl around it backward, but just as his head came nearest to the ground the bar broke and he fell violently. He was insensible for fully ten minutes. A physician was summoned, when it was discovered that the bridge of the lad's nose was fractured and the cheek bones badly bruised, and swelling set in, closing the eyes in a short time. He was confined to his bed all day Tuesday, but yesterday was able to be about the house.

A Boom Bud.

We understand that five sections of land near Merced on the M. C. & I. Co.'s tract has been bonded to a German syndicate for one year. The syndicate agree to place fifty families on the land within a year from the signing of the papers. If this be done Merced's future is good, and a boom cannot help but come.—Merced Argus.

A Free Lunch for the Town.

W. G. Barnum, late of Kingsburg and formerly of Hildreth, will open a saloon at the corner of Mono and G streets next Saturday night. A free lunch for all his friends will be spread on that occasion under the auspices of P. W. Burns of the White Fawn saloon. Mr. Barnum believes in doing things up in style. The whole town and county are invited.

Death of Mrs. Anderson.

Mrs. Jane Anderson, wife of A. G. Anderson, died near Centerville yesterday, after an illness of only three days. She will be buried at Centerville this afternoon. The deceased was a pioneer resident of Fresno county, having arrived in 1852.

J. T. Murphy and Michael Lucy of San Francisco are in Fresno looking for a location to open up a gymnasium.

CASE OF JEALOUSY

What Miller Got for Bringing Perfumery Home.

HIS WIFE BANGED HIM HEARTILY

She Believed That He Got the Patchouly at the J-Street Bird Cage.

From the Daily of Thursday.

Mrs. E. B. Miller, the wife of the notorious wife-beater, came down as far as the postoffice last night with her face badly swollen and covered with blood. She called aloud for a police officer, but no one was in the vicinity. After standing on the corner for some time a young man came along, to whom she related her domestic trouble and begged him to find an officer, as she wanted her husband arrested.

The young man hastened down the street, and Mrs. Miller and her little girl, who accompanied her, started on their return home.

ON THE HOMESTRETCH.

It was not long before Constable Morgan was found, and in company with a reporter, the two visited Mrs. Miller's residence in Central addition, a short distance west of J street.

Mrs. Miller had just returned home and was found sitting in a chair with her head bent over a tin washpan bathing her bleeding face.

On a rickety bed lay an infant asleep, and in the corner of the only room in the board shanty which was scantily furnished, sat the wife-beater.

JEALOUSY, MY LORD.

Mrs. Miller was very nervous and in an incoherent voice related the following harrowing story: "My husband has been away all day attending Court, so he says, but when he returned home this evening the front of his coat was soaked with perfumery, and I know he had been across the track or in the J-street bird-cage.

"So, when he stepped in the house I just banged him over the head with the tin dipper and a club I had used in propping up the clothesline. The good-for-nothing lulu! If I only had the strength I would kill him."

Tears began to roll down her cheeks, and she sobbed bitterly.

"He won't work and I have to slave like a hod-carrier in order to keep from starving," she said, at the same time turning her head around and gritting her teeth at her husband, who was meekly sitting in the chair with his perfumed head in his hands.

THE FIRST ROUND.

"But what about your fight?" was asked.

"Well, after I struck him we clinched, and he got me down and hit me on the nose, face and arms. I finally freed myself and I billed him on the bridge of his nose with the clothes prop."

"I then went down town and I wanted him arrested, but it will do no good now. He has been with those chippies and he knows it. You smell fine, don't you. You had a good old time, didn't you. You're a masher, a la-de-dah, a lulu, ain't you? No flies on you, O! no! That chippie smell you've got on you would make the flies sick. What is it—Patchouly or Jockey Club, or New Mown Hay, or Sweet Mignonette, or Kiss Me Quick and Die? You villain!"

MILLER EXPLAINS.

Miller, who had remained quiet during all this time, had but little to say, only that he had stepped into the Popular Drug Store on his way home, and while there one of the clerks had taken the atomizer and had squirted some of the contents of the bottle on the lapels of his coat.

Mrs. Miller relented, and told the Constable that she did not want her scented husband arrested.

THAT SHINGLE JOB.

Architect Young Makes an Explanation in Regard to It.

R. L. Young, the architect, publishes the annexed card with reference to the departure from the specifications for shingling the roof of the new schoolhouse:

On last Friday or Saturday morning Mr. Staten, the Commissioner, called my attention to the fact that shingles were being laid on the K-street building spaced five inches to the weather. By referring to the specifications we found that four inches was specified.

I at once went to the building and measured them and found them as Mr. Staten had reported. I immediately notified the foreman of the work, Mr. Abernathy being away at the time, that the roof was wrong, and that, if any more shingles were laid before Mr. Abernathy's return, they must be laid four inches, as required by the specifications. The foreman stated that he had ordered the men to lay them four and one-half inches, as he had understood that to be the required exposure.

I then notified Mr. Lanning of the facts and suggested that the Board should get together and advise me what to do in the matter. Mr. Lanning, I understand, conferred with Mr. Chisholm, and they decided that it should be brought up at the next meeting of the Board, as was done last Saturday night. The matter was quickly settled and a change ordered.

As to the change allowed by me in regard to the shingles below the gutter, it was not in violation of the specifications, nor was it a matter requiring the authority of the Board. Nor was it done with any intention of benefiting the contractors, but was the result of my best judgment at the time as to the requirements of the work.

In regard to the sweeping insinuation of 'gross carelessness' on the part of those connected with the work, the facts show that there was no 'gross carelessness,' unless it was upon the part of the contractors, and as the results were entirely to their own disadvantage and loss, I do not see any necessity for such condemnation.

In regard to a money consideration, the inference of the article is entirely unjust to myself and Mr. Staten.

For myself I have never received, nor will I receive money or any other consideration from the contractors on the work for favors to be extended to them.

I am not taking commissions from both sides, nor do I believe Mr. Staten is.

As to "jobbing the Board," I will let the contractors speak for themselves, though for my own part I think they are entitled to the benefit of the doubt, as the work done so far would indicate that they are endeavoring to do good and satisfactory work.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to suggest that yourself and the public refrain from judgment until the building is completed and accepted, and then if it is not as it should be, both myself and Mr. Staten will deserve your censure.

A NEW FIRM.

Cook & Langley, Packers, Will Locate in Fresno.

T. E. Langley, of the firm of Cook & Langley, fruit-packers of Los Angeles and Riverside, has been in this city for several days making arrangements to establish a branch of the firm's business here. He was interviewed by a REPUBLICAN reporter on his return from a drive through the vineyards in the environs of the city.

"I never saw finer and healthier looking vines in all my experience than those of Fresno," he said. "There will be a splendid crop in this county this season. Our firm intended to build a packing-house here, but I have made arrangements with the Pacific Fruit Packing Company to use their building this season, and if we do well here we will build a large packing-house next year. In addition to that we have a piece of ground next to the railroad for the site of our proposed building."

"How large an establishment do you intend to maintain?" was asked.

"We will have facilities for packing 100,000 boxes of raisins. We will buy all kinds of dried fruits, such as apricots, peaches, and so forth, and we will be open for business to-morrow."

"Do you think that you will have a better field for raisins in Fresno than at Los Angeles and Riverside?" asked the reporter.

"I have been convinced that such is the fact. Fresno raisins come in at least three weeks earlier than the southern product. Beside that, the second crop of grapes in the Los Angeles and Riverside district cannot be [illegible] successfully on account of the early rains and the fogs. An experiment was once made to ship a part of the second crop to the Mojave desert and dry the raisins there, but a sand-storm came up and filled the fruit with sand. The expense of shipping them there and back was too great. Besides that a large acreage of grapes has been destroyed by disease there. Fresno has taken the lead and will keep it. You have a warm, dry climate here, and the rainy season does not set in until the end of the fruit-drying season. You have also the healthiest vines I ever saw, and I will say it again that Fresno is the banner district, and is destined to lead the world in raisins."

Justice to Mr. Welsh.

The unexplained statements of Constable Doolittle in regard to the dismissal of the charge of gambling against twenty-six Chinamen, does Deputy District Attorney Welsh an injustice. While Mr. Doolittle states positively that Mr. Welsh gave him the unqualified instruction not to arrest any more Chinese gamblers, Mr. Welsh says that he instructed him to make no more arrests of Chinamen unless he had sufficient evidence to convict. The statement made by Doolittle also that the Chinamen were discharged without hearing the evidence against them needs explanation.

Eight of the Chinamen had been tried before a jury, which disagreed. The Deputy District Attorney then decided that the evidence was insufficient to convict, and acting upon the instruction of the District Attorney, dismissed the charge against all of them.

Judge Prince, who was one of the attorneys for the defense in the case, was asked by a reporter what he thought of the evidence against the Chinamen, and expressed the opinion that it was insufficient to secure a conviction. When these facts are considered in connection with the statements previously published, Mr. Welsh is clearly exonerated from the very serious reflection which would otherwise exist.

In the Courts.

Joseph Spinney has commenced a suit in the Superior Court against J. Brownstone and G. Harminghaus to foreclose a mechanics' lien on the brick building adjoining the Temple Bar block on Mariposa street. The plaintiff asks for judgment in the sum of $1839 and costs of the suit.

The trial of Deafy Blakely and John Hines, charged with dealing faro, was continued by Justice Wolcott yesterday until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Judge Harris denied the writ of habeas corpus yesterday in the case of the people against W. R. Campbell, and the defendant was remanded to jail.

The contested election case of S. B. Tombs against J. H. Bartlett, for the office of City Marshal, was dismissed by Judge Campbell yesterday on the grounds that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case. S. R. Hart was attorney for the plaintiff.

The appeal case of Chung Kee, charged with maintaining an opium joint in Chinatown last April, was yesterday decided by Judge Harris. The sentence of Justice Hogue, wherein the defendant was fined $200, was sustained. Kee will now have to pay the fine or serve a like number of days in jail.

Labor in Merced.

Patrick Reilly, a pioneer of this town, informs us that he is in want of a job o work. That he is willing to do any kind of labor—in the harvest field, attend stock, drive a team or any other useful employment about the farm or stock ranch. Mr. Reilly is well known to all old Mercedites, is healthy, strong and desirous of earning his support by hard labor. We hope some of our farmers will give him employment. — Merced Argus.

When a willing, strong, healthy and industrious pioneer like Pat Reilly cannot get a job in Merced the labor market must be over supplied. He would better kill a few Chinamen to make room, or come to Fresno where there is plenty of work in the vineyards for men of his caliber.

An Important Improvement.

The first work looking to the ultimate paving of the principal streets of this city was begun yesterday morning. William Harkins, the contractor, had a force of men and a six-horse team engaged in plowing up I street, from Tulare to Kern streets. The work was awarded to the Pacific Paving Company of San Francisco. Mr. Harkins is a subcontractor. The dirt will be taken out to a depth of two feet below the street grade, and will be replaced by stone and gravel for a foundation for the paving, which will be of bituminous rock, four inches thick. The contract calls for the work to be completed within sixty days.

Charles Glasier, who has been visiting W. T. McGowan for some days past, returned this morning to San Francisco.

The Fresno Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

Short & Shanklin.

TERMS:

Per Annum in Advance............$2.50
Six Months. " " $1.50

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

MANY Americans contributed liberally to the victims of the recent floods in China, and the Chinese residents of New York, Chicago and San Francisco are surprising our people by giving large sums toward the relief of the sufferers at Johnstown.

FRESNO county is already known as the fruit center, and will within a few years be celebrated for special crops other than raisins. Figs produce remarkably well, and our foothill section last year surprised the state with the excellence of its oranges.

SOME of the Pennsylvania papers say that the flood was due to the fact that the timber with which the mountains had formerly been covered had been removed, thus allowing the water to run rapidly down the hillsides. The government could well afford to encourage timber culture.

THE City Trustees asked the Southern Pacific Company to place flagmen on the street crossings in this city. "All right," said the company, "We'll do it." But they never have, and they never will. The people will some day arise in their might and show that their will must be given the consideration to which it is entitled.

THE Fifth Appendix to the Report of the Chief Executive Officer of the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners for the year 1888 is the most valuable publication yet issued by the Commission. Wines and their treatment and care in cellar and store are extensively treated upon, and especially the methods in vogue among the successful vineyardists of Bordeaux. The postage is 4 cents.

THE Napa Woolen Mill Company has been forcing its employes to work eleven hours a day. There is a state law, and a very just one, by the way, which provides that boys and girls under a certain age shall not be compelled to work more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week. Labor Commissioner Tobin enforced the law and the employers discharged all the girls. It was a very cowardly act upon the part of the woolen mill proprietors, and they should be exposed to the scorn of all justice-loving people.

THE soldiers and printers of New York have formed an association for the purpose of erecting a statue of Horace Greeley in City Hall Park, New York. Those who admired the great philosopher and editor are invited to contribute toward the fund. A. J. Cummings of the New York Sun is the Chairman of the committee. Surely there are enough who loved Greeley to insure the construction of a statue to his memory. If every man who profited by his advice to "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country" should contribute, the fund would be more than ample.

A STEEL mill, representing a total investment of $1,000,000, is to be established near Vallejo. This will serve to attract the attention of Eastern capitalists to the facilities offered for factories in California, and other industries will be developed. The fact that we import nearly every article of commerce from the East is a standing menace to our prosperity. If it were not for the wealth of our soil and a climate that permits the growth of such a variety of products, our state would be one of the least productive, leaving out of consideration the gold and silver output. California needs factories, and the establishment of such an immense steel mill is an important commencement.

ATTENTION is called in another column to the desirability of properly grading raisins. It is a matter to which too little attention has been given in the past, and one which demands intelligent consideration in the future. A standard of excellence should be maintained, and it is proper and just that the best raisins, which will be the result of intelligent cultivation and careful packing, should command the best prices. Consideration of this matter brings forward with renewed force THE REPUBLICAN's suggestion that a raisin exchange should be established, where the raisins could be sampled and shown to the best advantage. The lines would then necessarily be more closely drawn between good and indifferent raisins and careful and careless packing.

SAN FRANCISCO is controlled by Buckley as completely as New York was by Tweed. Street improvements are voted down unless there is a chance for a steal, and every department of the city is controlled through fear or favor. We must look elsewhere, however, for a reason for the apparent lack of enterprise in the construction of buildings. There are very few stone buildings in the city. Very few substantial, fewer still ornamental. And yet San Francisco is backed by the richest farming country in the world. Melbourne is backed by a country with few resources compared to those which characterize California, yet the buildings of Melbourne are mighty in their magnificence, astonishing anew each day the visitor from the shores of the Pacific. San Francisco streets are paved in a haphazard way, she has a very defective sewer system, and her business houses do not appear as well in comparison as those of Fresno.

THE money which has been appropriated for the Viticultural Commissioners has been well expended. They are very thorough in their treatment of subjects pertaining to the vineyard. The Horticulturists have had very interesting meetings, and their essays have proven valuable. There is a demand, however, for a practical treatise upon the planting and culture of fruit trees, and the marketing of the fruit. A chapter on cold-storage might well be inserted. A separate work might well be written upon raisins. A treatise upon fruit-growing, to be interesting to residents of California should treat of California climate, soil and methods. Such a book would not circulate largely in the East, and although there are fruit-growers enough in California to warrant the publication of such a book if all would subscribe, the fact remains that many would not do so. The number of raisin-growers is still more limited, and hence the only hope of securing such works is through their publication by the state.

FRENCH WINE-MAKERS.

Raimond Boreau's late work upon wines, treating more particularly of methods in Bordeaux, is peculiarly interesting. It is quite easy to understand after reading it why so much of the California wine fails to come up to the standard. The French nurse their wine with remarkable tenderness. A care is exercised from vine to market that would be characterized by our California vineyardists as useless. They avoid deep loams, and select hillsides to secure body and alcohol. If the wine is harsh or rough they mellow it by proper methods of vinification. Their grapes are never picked until they are perfectly ripe, thus securing intensity of color, which has its seat in the skins. The tart, frank taste which characterizes much wine that is made from unripe berries is also avoided. They do not allow the stems to enter the press, and all unsound berries are removed. The fermentation which California wine-makers secure through the aid of ferments contained in the stems, the French secure by care in using only such berries as will develop activity of their own.

Many of our vineyardists will be surprised, however, to learn that the French refuse to use the modern wine press, preferring to have the cells broken by men with their naked feet. They claim, and with great propriety, that the American power presses crush the seeds, which contain a bitter substance, the admixture of which is undesirable. Boreau says, in treating upon the subject: "Foulage is performed at the press by men with their naked feet or wooden shoes. There have been devised several machines for crushing the grapes; but few of the wine-makers use them, because the crushing, particularly of stemmed, ripe grapes, is a very simple operation. Aside from that, these machines tear the berries without crushing them."

The whole work shows that the French exercise a vast deal of care in the making and aging of their wine, and appreciate to the fullest extent the value of cleanliness. California wine-makers may well conclude that a modification of the harsh treatment given wines here must be made, when they are told in the second chapter that "in racking, the bung-starter must not be used for fear of raising the lees." Considering the prices received by the French for their wines, it will well repay our vineyardists to study methods practiced in the leading wine cellars of France.

A GREAT deal of senseless twaddle is being indulged in about electricity by editors who are unable to distinguish a volt from an ammeter. The pleasant bit of fiction that has been floating around concerning a man who claims to have taken 1500 volts will probably do no injury, but any one who desires to gain practical information can obtain it at the Fresno Electric Light works, where electricity can be had in quantities to suit. Electricity will travel around the world in less than a second. An appreciable length of time is required for the knowledge of pain to pass from limb to brain. Electricity is so much more rapid than thought that the heart of the New York criminal will be stilled forever, and all his senses paralyzed before his brain can comprehend it.

FRESNO's need of an electric fire alarm system is very prominent. The system will probably be adopted after another disastrous fire occurs. The city is in constant danger also on account of decaying wooden sidewalks, which are liable to be set on fire at any time by a lighted cigar or cigarette. The Trustees have thought it advisable to pass an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden awnings, while wooden sidewalks, which are even more dangerous, are allowed to exist. There should not be such a thing as a wooden sidewalk within the city limits, and an ordinance containing proper provisions in regard to the matter should be passed at once.

THE experience of the Southern California horticulturists warn us that eternal vigilance is the price of a clean orchard. The theory that scale cannot live in a hot climate has long since been proven to be defective. Riverside has been peculiarly free from pests, but the fact has been largely due to the vigorous measures adopted. The new vine disease, by some thought to be synonymous with mal nero, has obtained a foothold in Riverside, notwithstanding the general belief that its development was due to peculiar conditions only present at Tustin and other points near the coast.

THE Riverside Press draws a moral to adorn a tale concerning two young ladies who had to walk nine miles on snow shoes to attend a teachers' institute recently held in Plumas county, while in Riverside "the last of the orange crop was being gathered in a temperature almost summer like." Riverside is nearly 600 miles from Plumas county. The Press omitted to mention the fact, however, that at Oroville, only sixty miles from Quincy, oranges were also being packed. In California, altitude is often more than longitude.

PROHIBITION doesn't seem to be very popular in the East, notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion that "the standard of morality is higher in the East than in California." New Hampshire rejected it by 9000 majority, Massachusetts by 45,000, and now Pennsylvania comes out with a majority of 205,000. The Alta would say that Pennsylvania had recently had too much water, or the citizens had had a taste of California wine.

THE Marysville Appeal states that artificial honey-comb is now made from paraffine and that the cells are filled with glucose. The Appeal has been led into error. The foundation for honey-comb is made, but cells have never been successfully formed. There are apiculturists who would pay liberally for a machine that would successfully form honey-comb out of unobjectionable substances.

PRESIDENT HARRISON acted wisely in refusing to accept the insignia of a social association. The President should not be drawn into an endorsement of any organization, secret or social. The statement made by the Examiner that the act would bring about a crisis in the President's career is a cheap effort to manufacture political capital. The President is not to be caught with chaff.

THE Chicago police seem to be studying how not to convict the murderers of Cronin. Justice is very slow when the path is lined with gold.

CALIFORNIANS do not live up to their opportunities. Those who have lived in less favored climes are always surprised when they arrive in California at the apparent indifference of our people. Enterprise is manifested on every hand, and yet there is a disposition to accept what comes without effort, and go without that which cannot be obtained except through effort. There is scarcely a man in the state to-day who could not with greater effort make more money. There are few hard working people here—except as compared with the average Californian. The foreigner seldom forgets the slavery he endured at home, and is usually quick to accept the opportunities that are neglected by our own people. The Eastern man also is impressed with the indifference manifested, but in time becomes indifferent himself. The remedy for this, we think, lies in travel. Travel civilizes and educates. Those whose lives are confined to the boundaries of one county cannot be otherwise than constrained. They fall into ruts and grooves. The man who travels gathers the thoughts, the methods, the inventions and improvements of a thousand men upon his ten-acre farm. This fact is appreciated by our Government officials, and the tendency to "swing round the circle" is now being rapidly developed. The Congress of Nations which is to take place in Washington next year is founded upon a desire to exchange ideas as to methods. Our great fruit-growers and raisin-producers are aware of the benefits to be derived from travel, and visit all parts of the world in search of knowledge in regard to their calling. Cheap fares would greatly aid in developing the country by bringing the people into closer communion.

A VERY interesting decision has recently been given by the Supreme Court. At the last general election Peter Donlan was elected Road Overseer of a district in Contra Costa county, which embraced the town of Antioch. A. C. Wristin contested Donlan's right to hold the office, on the ground that as at the time of the election he was a resident of Antioch, an incorporated town, he was not eligible to the office. The Superior Court found that Donlan was a resident of Antioch; that he was an elector of the district, and that he was duly elected overseer thereof; that there was no evidence that the Board of Trustees of the town ever laid out or accepted any streets or expended any money on the streets within the corporation. The Court held that Donlan was entitled to hold said office. This decision has been affirmed by the Supreme Court, which in effect decides that although Antioch is an incorporated town, it is under county supervision. This brings out many interesting points. Antioch has been an incorporated town twelve years. Streets have been graded, ordinances passed, and the Trustees hold regular meetings.

A POINT in law which will probably be decided at great expense for the benefit of Stockton landholders, concerns the ownership of made lands, or lands that were once covered by water. Millions of dollars worth of property in San Francisco is also involved. The head of navigation at Stockton use to be on Hunter street. It was cut off at El Dorado street by order of the city, and the block is now claimed by private parties. The City Council now proposes to fill in the head of Stockton channel, and considerable discussion is being indulged in as to who will own the land thus reclaimed. The Government holds title to all navigable waters, and to high water mark. The title to mud flats vests in the United States, and it would seem that the title to reclaimed land other than that entered under the reclamation act, ought also to vest with the Government. It is an important question, and ought to be definitely settled by appeal to the highest court in the Union.

A MISUNDERSTANDING has arisen among the members of the Pacific Insurance Union, and it seems likely that the compact will be broken and rates lowered. The public can afford to view such a possibility with complacency. The Union was organized in May, 1884, and since then the sum of $290,980.95 has been expended. This would seem to be greatly in excess of legitimate expenses, and the matter is explained in a measure by an insurance broker, who says that each of the Assemblymen who voted to defeat the Mutual Insurance Bill, thus upholding the Union, was paid the sum of $1000, and the insurance men have had a Corruption Committee present at each session of the Legislature.

THE Tragowel Plains Irrigation Company, of Australia, after three years' trial of irrigation, reports that the benefits of irrigation are worth ten times what the system cost, even when grass, wheat, oats and barley were raised. The unanimous report of those who planted fruit is, that ten acres of irrigated orchard will return more than 1000 acres in wheat. In California the ratio of profit between irrigated orchards and unirrigated wheat land is ten to one. The Australian Government has taken an active interest in irrigation matters, and is loaning private parties money with which to construct canals.

As there are so many different kinds of soil in California, the wine made in each district has its own peculiarity. There is scarcely enough wine of one manufacture to gain extended reputation. Brandies partake of the characteristics present in the wines from which they are made, and there are, therefore, hundreds of brands, each of which is different from the other. The wine-makers should organize a corporation with the view of manufacturing all the brandy in one still, thus giving a distinctive blend, which would no doubt soon become known and appreciated in the markets of the world.

FRESNO county is peculiarly fortunate in that the grapes grown here make such unapproachable raisins. The vineyardists of other counties have large crops of wine grapes maturing, but the market is overstocked with raw wine, and the coming crop of wine grapes cannot be handled at a profit. It must be remembered, however, that wine grapes are subject to some conditions that citrus and deciduous fruits are. There are varieties of oranges that do not prove profitable, and there are grapes that are not profitable. The choicest wine grapes always command a fair price.

IN UNION IS STRENGTH.

The proposed building of a railroad from Fresno to the mountains is a subject that has been often referred to in the columns of the local newspapers. It has been agitated by individuals every season since 1877, and after many unsuccessful attempts the organization of a company was finally effected last winter to build the road. A route was settled upon, rights of way were secured, subscriptions to the capital stock were asked for and received to the amount of about $100,000, and then the whole matter came to a standstill. Why, nobody seems ready to explain.

The citizens of Fresno are unanimous in favor of building a railroad to the mountains. There is wealth enough here to build the road. A company has organized for the purpose of building, equipping and operating the road, but the apathy of our people makes it clear that there is something radically wrong somewhere. There has been a mistake, and the public is aware of it. To rectify the false step, and establish concentrated and hearty co-operation in support of the enterprise, should be the first move of the Board of Directors. In our opinion the mistake was simply in the selection of a route for the proposed road. The route necessitates heavy grades, which are not expensive alone in their construction but even more so to operate. Should the road be built on that route it can never fully meet the purposes for which it is to be built—that is to provide a cheap outlet for the most heavily timbered region of our county and open up a section of mountain scenery that will attract not only those of our own people who would escape the heat of summer, but also entice hither the throng of tourists and sightseers who search the world over for all that is sublime and beautiful in nature. The Fresno & Pine Ridge Railroad Company has been accorded the earnest support of THE REPUBLICAN in its efforts to build the road. This support has been given unsolicited, but nevertheless earnestly. The best interest of the community was our only incentive. The time has now arrived, however, when we believe it our duty to go a step in advance of the company, which we have been supporting, and ask them to work for the best interests of Fresno.

There is a better route for a railroad from this city to the mountains than the one selected. On another page of this paper will be found an extended reference to it. If, after the matter has been carefully investigated, the Kings River route is not found to be superior in every respect to the Auberry Valley route, THE REPUBLICAN will cheerfully second any effort made to construct a line of road along the latter route. There is no concert of action at present in favor of either route, but many well informed, disinterested persons are unanimous in the assertion that the Kings River route is the proper one.

THE proposed railroad to Pine Ridge by the way of Auberry does not meet with the universal support from this community that is necessary to insure its speedy construction. Cannot public sentiment be concentrated by a change of route toward the great Kings River Canyon? A road seventy miles in length can be built from this city up Kings River and only attain an elevation of 1100 feet above sea level, and yet open up a section rich in pine and redwood lumber, wood, limestone, granite, slate and marble.

THE Stockton, Fresno & Southern asks Stockton to subscribe $40,000 "for right of way, depot grounds and so forth." Homer charges too much for "so forth." Talks too much and works too little. The people want a competing road now, and should not be expected to wait until Homer secures the very last dollar of subsidy that is obtainable. He should be commanded to commence work at once. If he refuses the people should withdraw their support and ignore him completely.

INDIA and Australia are alive to the benefits of irrigation. California, which has commanded the world's attention because of the monstrous crops of large-sized fruits produced in the irrigated regions, is still in a measure behind the times. Most of the coast and mountain lands will produce crops without irrigation, and the result is that many farmers are slow to adopt irrigation and fruit-growing, which involve more labor than wheat-growing. Irrigation will pay in any part of California.

THE Santa Fe has recently completed a branch to Superior, Nebraska, and will henceforth have access by co-operating with the Chicago & Northwestern, to Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, and the two Dakotas. If the Santa Fe would give satisfactory assurance that it would be a competing line, concessions enough could be obtained to pay for the grading of the link between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

THE Northern Pacific and the Southern Pacific have withdrawn from the Transcontinental Association, and a rate-war seems imminent. This could not be otherwise than beneficial. We think the statement that wealthy people will come to California anyway, is not tenable. Those who acquire wealth generally do so by exercising a strict economy, which extends through all departments of life. Cheap fares attract rich as well as poor.

LORD SALISBURY says that he has known no time when the peace of Europe has been more generally threatened than it now is. Peace has been uneasy for some time over there. They ought to fight more and talk less. An unsettled state of commerce is worse for the whole people than the blotting out of any one section would be. Few nations can settle matters by arbitration and be satisfied. It is, however, the ideal plan.

HEROISM has no creed, and the people from Occident to Orient are contributing liberally toward a monument for Father Damien, who gave the best years of his life to the care of the lepers of the Sandwich Islands. It is to be regretted, however, that merit is not appreciated until life has fled. He should have been surrounded by every luxury, but in fact was allowed to want for many of the common necessities.

ACCORDING to the insane newspapers of the insane South, the insane Commissioners have decided upon an insane site for the insane asylum. The Commissioners are now at Napa, presumably studying insane architecture.

IF the Southern California boomers had put their money into dams and storage reservoirs instead of big hotels, it would have been more profitably invested.

THE boom brought about improvements in southern towns that would not otherwise have been established for a decade. Individuals lost, but the country gained.

ONE peculiarity of orange culture in Florida is that the oranges drop from the trees when there is a drought. Oranges never drop from trees in quantities in California except as a result of high winds.

THE New York Assessors report that farming lands in that state are constantly decreasing in value. They attribute it to the increasing difficulty of competing with the fertile, irrigated lands of the West.

THE time is coming when the residents of those counties where irrigation is not considered necessary will be compelled to heed the lesson of the times. A few years ago the entire site of Riverside was offered for $400. This year within the city limits 920 carloads of oranges were produced.

THE fact that the red scale has been introduced at Riverside, warns Fresno orchardists to exercise greater care. Vigorous measures are being adopted by our Southern friends, and it is to be hoped they will be as successful in keeping their orchards clean in the future as they have been in the past.

MANY dwellings in Stockton are now being supplied with natural gas from the Hans well, at a cost of $1 per thousand feet. The well produces 80,000 cubic feet per day under a three-inch pressure. This is twice as much gas as the whole city is now using. Stockton will be a great manufacturing center, in spite of the silurians.

SOME of the very best horses in the United States have already been on the Fresno track, and the coming $20,000 race will probably bring the rest. In the American Derby at Chicago on Saturday last the world-startler Spokane won in 2:41¼, Sorrento coming in second. Proctor Knott and Don Jose were also in the race. The three latter ran on the Fresno track last fall.

THE principal reason that Spanish raisins command a greater price in New York than California raisins is because of the extra care used in packing the foreign product. The package often sells the fruit. Neat packing and neat packages always pay. California fruit is superior to any fruit raised elsewhere, and if as much care were used here in packing as is used in all foreign countries, California fruit would always command the highest prices.

THE people of Pennsylvania have voted to abolish poll-tax. If a similar issue were presented to the people of California they would undoubtedly vote similarly. Poll-tax is directly in opposition to the principle that property should be made to carry the expenses of a Government organized for its protection. Road tax is even more onerous, and is likewise imposed upon all alike, without regard to their ability to pay it. The people demand that road and poll tax be abolished.

THE Sun says that "the voter is now on the Great Register of Colusa county who will look upon a steam engine about as we look upon the threshing machine of twenty years ago." That a great change will be made in motors is admitted by all men who study the signs of the times. Something besides coal must and will be used to create steam. When a satisfactory fuel has been found some of the disagreeable features of steam will yet remain, and the ideal power will probably be developed first by the adoption of chemicals, and second by electricity. Perfect storage batteries and perfect insulation would make electricity the power above all others. If a satisfactory method of transforming heat directly into electricity is discovered, it will be preferable to steam at least, and if electricity is ever economically gathered from the air, not only the electrical and mechanical, but the business and social aspects of the world will be entirely changed.

THE idea that Muscat grapes can be raised and made into raisins anywhere on the coast is about the same kind of a mistake that many fall into in planting orange trees "anywhere." The Muscat will grow, however, in many places where it cannot be cured.—Pomona Times-Courier.

This is a very important fact, tersely stated. Muscat grapes will grow in most every portion of the state, but cannot be sun-dried except in the arid temperature of the interior valleys. The sun's heat imparts a flavor that it is impossible to obtain otherwise. Oranges, likewise, will grow indifferently in many sections where the conditions are not suitable to their greatest development. Only in the red soil of sheltered nooks in the foothills, above the frost line, can they be expected to thrive and give satisfactory returns. It is a well-known fact that while a tree or plant even with the greatest care may be grown in one section with only indifferent success, it may grow luxuriantly in another without the least care or attention. When the locality which presents all the natural prerequisites for the successful culture of tree or vine has been found and the facts demonstrated beyond dispute, it would seem to be the height of folly to tempt the fates by planting where the surroundings are unfavorable. The limits of successful fruit or vine culture are seldom confined to county lines, and THE REPUBLICAN has never claimed that raisins could not be made elsewhere than in Fresno. And as good oranges as ever grew in Riverside are raised 500 miles farther north.

IT is reported that a caucus of Republicans has been held in San Diego recently in which the whole politics of the state has been arranged for next year. Nester A. Young, present Assemblyman, is to be Lieutenant-Governor, General Eli H. Murray of the San Diego Union Congressman from the Sixth District, R. W. Waterman, Governor, and Richard Gird of Chino, State Senator from San Bernardino and San Diego counties. The Southern politicians are very kind to inform the public of their intention to thus manipulate matters. The disposition of these modest politicians to control the state will probably not be looked upon with favor by the residents of that portion of the great State of California which is not included in the cactus covered deserts and shining sands of the sunny South. The tail is hardly large enough to wag the dog.

THE orchardists of Southern California are enthusiastic over the work done by the Australian lady-bug in clearing their orchards of scale. One orchardist reports that in March last he received 137 of the Australian insects and at once distributed them in his orange grove. At once the scale began to disappear and in three months the destructive pest had disappeared entirely. The lady-bugs increased in the same time to an enormous extent and 4000 of them were distributed to neighboring orchards. This is worthy the earnest attention of our orchardists, who may be called upon at any time to look for a remedy for possible importations.

A LARGE grape crop is promised for the coming season, but the wine-growers are not encouraged accordingly. The establishment of wineries and distilleries generally represent a vast outlay of money. In the haste to secure returns, efforts have been made to secure increased production, and quantity rather than quality. The result is that the market is overstocked with new wine. Greater care in vinification and the aging of wine will be necessary to place the industry on a paying basis.

THE Department of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that this country annually imports $20,000,000 worth of fruit. California can and ought to supply the United States with fruit, and the money that is sent abroad for fruit ought to remain at home. Intelligent methods in the culture of fruit and the co-operation of growers in disposing of the crops ought to remove all danger of immediate or prospective over production.

THE correspondents of the Associated Press have received considerable praise for their enterprise in obtaining details of the Johnstown disaster. Our respect for their enterprise wanes, however, when we are told that twenty houses were recently destroyed by fire in a town in which "not one brick remained on top of another, and not one house escaped destruction."

OF forty-three samples of distilled liquor kept in New Jersey drug stores, thirty-seven were found to be vilely adulterated. The brandy was found to contain grain, potato, and worst of all, beet-root alcohol, though it was all imported, and the price ranged from $5 to $20 per gallon. There would seem to exist an unequalled opportunity for the sale of pure California grape-juice brandy.

THERE has been very little sickness in the city this summer, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory method used in the disposal of sewage. The aridity of the atmosphere in the San Joaquin Valley is not conducive to the existence of microbes, and except in a very few sections the climate is peculiarly healthful.

SENATOR DAN VOORHEES recently contributed $20 to the support of some striking miners, and took occasion to remark that the labor strikes throughout the country were directly traceable to the prospective tariff. Mr. Voorhees failed to explain the cause of the strikes now in existence in Germany, Austria and England.

MOST of the principal offices on the Pacific Coast have been distributed among the politicians. Some contention seems to exist concerning the appointment of an Internal Revenue Collector, and the indications are that Asa Ellis, the present incumbent, will hold over indefinitely.

THE Los Angeles Times intimates that the Asylum for Insane will be located east of the City of San Bernardino at the instance of Governor Waterman, who owns considerable land in the vicinity. One cannot do otherwise than view the matter with suspicion.

THE San Francisco Press Club recently refused to admit a member because he did not wear a dress suit. When that rule was made the name Bohemia became inapplicable, and the officers proved that snobbery creeps in where the public would least expect to find it.

THE English Consul at Zanzibar reports that there is a marked increase in the slave traffic, which is principally being carried on under the French flag. This is surprising, in view of the prevailing opinion that slavery does not exist except among the Arabs.

THE question of the disposal of city rubbish is one of increasing importance. No matter where refuse is dumped, it must eventually be moved or allowed to become a source of disease. The only safe plan seems to be to cremate all refuse and sewage.

THE politicians very properly complain that Chinese injure the country by shipping their wealth to China. Yet more cash is every month sent to the Louisiana lottery from California than is sent to China.

THE Johnstown horror seems to have been the inevitable result of poor workmanship in the construction of the dam, rather than a "visitation of Providence."

SAN FRANCISCO, which Sam Jones characterized as the wickedest city in the Union, has raised over $100,000 for charity in the last two weeks.

THE Pennsylvania flood and the Seattle fire have demonstrated that the American's heart is still in the right place.

THE United States wants no secret societies that resort to assassination, or that have any relation to politics.

IT is hard to keep a man down who has once reached the top of the ladder. Villard is himself again.

VIRGINIA CITY, the old mining town, contributed to the Johnstown sufferers the handsome sum of $4000.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst case of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while it's wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since it's first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price, 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Williams & Skinkle. daweow

NOTICE OF ELECTION,

West Side Irrigation District

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Organization and Government of Irrigation Districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes," Approved March 7, 1887, and of the order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Fresno made and entered on the 21st day of May, 1889, an election will be held on the 28th day of June, 1889, in the proposed irrigation district, which in the orders of said Board and this notice is designated as the "West Side Irrigation District," for the purpose of determining whether or not the proposed irrigation district shall be organized under the provisions of the above entitled act; and for the purpose of electing: One—An Assessor. Two—A Collector. Three—A Treasurer of said district. Four—A Member of the Board of Directors of said district, one of such directors to be elected from each of the divisions of the said district.

The boundaries of said Irrigation District as established by said Board of Supervisors are as follows: Beginning at a point in the County of Merced, State of California, where the grade line from Tulare Lake, as surveyed by William Hamm. Hall, and as shown on the topographical and irrigation map of the San Joaquin Valley, made by said Hall, crosses Los Banos Creek in township 10 south, range 10 east, Mt. Diablo meridian in Merced County; thence following said grade line in a northwesterly direction through the counties of Merced and Stanislaus and to Bohsen's Creek in the County of San Joaquin, in said state; thence following down the channel of said Bohsen's Creek to the west line of Sec. 10, T. 2 S., R. 4 E., Mt. Diablo meridian; thence north to the meander line of the swamp and overflowed land lying on the west side of the San Joaquin River, as surveyed by said Hall in the year 1873; thence in a southeasterly direction along the said meander line of said swamp and overflowed land to a point where said meander line intersects the southeasterly boundary of the Rancho del Puerto, thence following the boundary line of said rancho in a southwesterly direction to a point due east of the northeast corner of Sec. 10, T. 6 S., R. 8 E., Mt. Diablo meridian; thence west along the County road to the northeast corner of said Sec. 10; thence west along the northern boundary of said Sec. 10 to the northwest corner of said section; thence south along the west line of said section to the southwest corner thereof; thence east to the terminus of the San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation Company's Canal; thence southeasterly along the westerly line of the right of way for the said canal to a point where said canal crosses Los Banos Creek in the said County of Merced; thence westerly up said creek to the point of beginning.

Also that certain tract of land situated in the County of Fresno, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point where the quarter section line running north and south through Sec. 6 in T. 17 S., R. 19 E., Mt Diablo meridian, intersects the meander line of the swamp and overflowed land in said section; thence north to the north line of said section; thence west to the southeast corner of Sec. 36 in T. 16 S., R. 18 E; thence in said township north to the northeast corner of said section; thence east to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section 36; thence north to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Sec. 13; thence west to the southwest corner of said section; thence north to the southeast corner of Sec. 2; thence west to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said Sec. 2; thence north to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence west to the northwest corner of said Sec. 2; thence in T. 15 S, R. 16 E, commencing at the southeast corner of Sec. 34; thence north to the northeast corner of said section, thence west to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence north to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Sec 15; thence west to the northwest corner of said section; thence north to the northeast corner of Sec. 4; thence west to the northwest corner of Sec 4; thence in T. 14 S, R. 17 E, commencing at the southeast corner of Sec. 32; thence north to the northeast corner of said section; thence west to the northwest corner of said section; thence north to the northeast corner of Sec. 30; thence west to the southwest corner of Sec. 21; thence north to the northwest corner of said section; thence west to the northwest corner of Sec. 22; thence north to the northwest corner of Sec. 15; thence west to the northeast corner of Sec. 16; thence north to the northeast corner of Sec 4; thence west to the northwest corner of Sec. 6; thence north to where the said section line intersects the south bank of the San Joaquin River between Secs 17 and 18 in T. 13 S, R 17 E; thence westerly along the south bank of said river to its junction with Fresno Slough; thence in a southeasterly direction along the east bank of said Fresno Slough to a point where the eastern boundary line of the swamp and overflowed lands strikes the said Slough; thence southeasterly along said swamp meander line as established by the United States official surveys to the place of beginning.

The boundaries of said divisions of said district are as follows:

Division No 1, embraces all that portion of said district which is situated in the said County of Fresno.

Division No. 2, embraces all that portion of said district which lies within the said County of Merced.

Division No. 3, embraces all those lands in Stanislaus County within the district from the line between Merced and Stanislaus Counties north to the Puerto Creek to where said Puerto Creek crosses the line of the Rancho del Puerto, and thence following the boundary of said Rancho in a northeasterly direction to the eastern boundary of the district.

Division No. 4, embraces all those lands within the district north of division No 3, as above defined, to a line in San Joaquin County, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the section line between sections 11 and 14, T. 3 S, R. 6 E, intersects the eastern boundary of the district; thence running west on the said line to the northwest corner of Sec. 17 in same township and range; thence south along section line between sections 17 and 18, 19 and 20, 29 and 30, to a point where said section line intersects the westerly boundary of the district.

Division No. 5, embraces all those lands in the district in the County of San Joaquin, north of the fourth division as above described.

Election precincts for the purpose of said election have been established by the Board of Supervisors of the said County of Fresno, as follows, to-wit:

White's Bridge precinct, consists of all the lands within the district in said Fresno County. Polling place, White's Bridge Hotel. Inspectors, Joseph Armanino and J. E. Combs; Judges, G. Hermanhaus and J. Maury; Clerks, Robert W. Gilmore and E. R. Fentz.

Cotton Wood precinct, consists of all the lands within the district in Merced County. Polling place, Cotton Wood schoolhouse. Inspectors, W. P. Neatherton and Edward Sturgeon; Judges, Eugene McCabe and Andrew Ewing; Clerks, Jerry Sturgeon and John Larson.

Bonita precinct, consists of all those lands in Stanislaus County within the district, from the line between Merced and Stanislaus Counties, north to Puerto Creek to where said Puerto Creek crosses the line of the Rancho del Puerto, and thence following the boundary of said Rancho to the easterly boundary of the district, Polling place, Bonita schoolhouse. Inspectors, Fred Moulian and A. W. South; Judges, Charles Zacharias and C. C. Eastin; Clerks, Charles H. Fink and John Duthel.

Grayson precinct, consists of all the lands in the fourth division of said district, north of the Bonita precinct to the county line between Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties. Polling place, Grayson schoolhouse. Inspectors, George Longhead and J. F. Dankin; Judges, W. A. Funk and M. F. Cowell; Clerks, Charles D. Ehlers and Mathew Weisser.

San Joaquin precinct, consists of all the lands in the fourth division of said district, north of the line between Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties, Polling place, Finch's Hotel, San Joaquin City, Inspectors, H. Seegers and Richard Brown; Judges, Russell and Henry Ebey; Clerks, George Finch and F. Huck.

Tracy precinct, consists of all the lands within the said district in the County of San Joaquin, north of the said San Joaquin precinct, as above defined. Polling place, Odd Fellow's Hall, Tracy. Inspectors, John Chrisman and A. P. Stocking; Judges, Jacob Rhodes and J. C. Allen; Clerks, R. Saddlemire and John H. Dreyer.

The ballots cast by the electors of said Irrigation District at such election shall contain the words: "Irrigation District Yes," or "Irrigation District No," or words equivalent thereto, and shall also contain the names of all the persons voted for to fill the various elective offices hereinbefore mentioned.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Fresno.

[SEAL] A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

W. C. GUARD, Deputy.

Grand Central Market,

J St., opp. Expositor Office, FRESNO.

BAIRD BROS., - - PROPRIETORS.

The Public will always find at this Market the Choicest

Beef, Pork and Mutton

—AND—

Domestic and Imported Sausages, Ham, Bacon, Lard and Spiced Meats,

And Everything usually kept in a First-Class Market.

☞ We solicit a share of the public patronage and shall endeavor to merit the same by a strict attention to business. je1tf

A NEW AND SHORT
STAGE ROUTE

....TO....

Fish Camp, Pine City, Mt. Raymond, Mariposa Big Trees and Wowana.

STAGE WILL LEAVE RAYMOND EVERY Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave Fish Camp Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting with the train same day. Parties desiring to visit above points will find this a short and easy route. Conveyance or saddle horses will be furnished at Fish Camp to go to the above points. a16tf A. PHILP.

LAND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, STOCKTON, CAL., April 19, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "Act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," John G. Butler of Toll House, county of Fresno, state of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 618, for the purchase of the W ½ of SE¼ Section No. 20, in township No. 9 south, Range No. 24 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1889, at 9 A. M.

He names as witnesses: William Stephenson, H. L. Louis, John Bacon and Eddeu Merryman, all of Kings River, Fresno county.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of July, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.

a26w10

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Fresno, State of California.

Calvin Nance, plaintiff, vs. Sarah Nance, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Sarah Nance, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between you and this plaintiff, on the grounds of desertion.

For further particulars you are referred to the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

[SEAL] By W. C. GUARD, Deputy Clerk.

LAND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, STOCKTON, CAL., May 28, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Clara H. Alexander of Fresno, county of Fresno state of California, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement, No. 721, for the purchase of the NE¼ of Section No. 15, in township No. 10 south, range 21 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Friday, the 23d day of August, 1889, at 9 A. M.

She names as witnesses: Charles A. Bowlby, W. D. Crichton, S. Griffith, J. R. Griffith, all of Fresno, Fresno county, California.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of August, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.

my31w10

ELECTION NOTICE.

SCHOOL TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Belmont School District, County of Fresno, State of California, that an election will be held on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1889, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to employ additional teacher, purchase furniture, school apparatus, build windmill and tank, fence and improve grounds, etc., etc. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $2000.

The polls will be open at Public School Grounds from sunrise until 5 o'clock P. M.

The judges appointed to conduct the election are: Geo. A. Harvey, D. H. Frederick, M. S. Briscoe, Judges.

W. R. BIRBY
JASPER TAYLOR,
District School Trustees.

je7wt1

LAND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, STOCKTON, Cal., April 27, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," CHARLES C. PEASE, of Fresno, County of Fresno, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 699, for the purchase of the SW¼ of section No. 25, in township No. 10 south, range No. 25 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Tuesday, the 23d day of July, 1889, at 9 A. M.

He names as witnesses: Geo. W. Barnes of Toll House, Fresno county; George Laver of Fresno, Fresno county; Hattie Adams of Fresno, Fresno county, A. M. Swanson of Toll House, Fresno county.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of July, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.

my10wt10

LAND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, STOCKTON, Cal., May 11, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," KENNETH McLEOD of Fresno, County of Fresno, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 701, for the purchase of the SW¼ of section No. 1, in township No. 10 south, range No. 23 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Monday, the 25th day of July, 1889, at 9 A. M.

He names as witnesses: Shadrach Griffith, John R. Griffith, W. D. Crichton, A. M. Clark, all of Fresno, Fresno county.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 25th day of July, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.

my17wt10

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Fresno, State of California.

Henry L. Mosick, plaintiff, vs. James C. Bailey, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County.

The People of the State of California, send greeting to JAMES C. BAILEY, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this Summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court, that the south half of section 16, in township 16 south, range 16 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, is cultivable, and that plaintiff is an actual settler thereon. That the application and affidavit of defendant to purchase said land are false. That the averments of plaintiff's application and affidavit to purchase said land are true, and that plaintiff is entitled to purchase the same as agricultural land, and that defendant has no right to purchase said land in any manner whatever, and also for judgment for costs of this suit.

For further particulars you are referred to the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, this 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(SEAL.)

Endorsed: A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Holmes & Farley and G. A. Nourse, Attorneys for plaintiff. a19w10

LAND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, STOCKTON, CAL., March 23, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," GEORGE L. CHILDERS, of Lodge, County of Fresno, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 624, for the purchase of the SE¼ of NE¼ of section 1, township 10 south, range 24 east—lots 8 and 5, and SE¼ of NW¼ of section No. 6, in township No. 10 south, range No. 25 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1889, at 9 A. M.

He names as witnesses: James Quaile, Joseph Brown, Sheridan Blair, Asa W. Root, all of Lodge, Fresno county.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of June, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.

m29wt10

PACKARD BROTHERS,



DRAYMEN.

All Orders Attended to Promptly

Headquarters, at Donahoo's Lumber Yard. mch16-tf

The Fresno Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

Short & Shanklin.

TERMS:

Per Annum in Advance.....$2.50
Six Months, " "....$1.50

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

From the Daily of Saturday.

Miss Nellie Ewing and Miss Mabel Jones are visiting in Santa Cruz.

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast, fresh every day, at Louis Einstein & Co's.

A reward is offered for the return of a valuable fox hound. See advertisement.

When you want a nice slice of Eastern Sugar Cured Ham go to the Temple Bar Grocery.

Mens' Working Shoes at Bedford Bros. The largest stock to select from in Fresno.

A. S. Cureton and family returned to this city yesterday after a short visit on Pine Ridge.

C. W. Callahan returned to Fresno yesterday from a visit with his mother in San Francisco.

The paid up capital stock of the Fresno National Bank has been increased from $100,000 to $200,000.

Ben Bresee, accompanied by his family, left yesterday morning for the coast to spend the summer.

Fulton G. Berry returned from San Francisco yesterday after a weeks' absence visiting his family.

Frank P. Taylor, the well-known lawyer of Tulare City, was in Fresno yesterday on legal business.

Mrs. W. J. Bennett and Miss Mary Slover went to Berkeley last Thursday. They will be absent two months.

The Misses Joy of San Francisco, who have been visiting Miss Grace Pridham of this city, returned to their home yesterday.

W. T. Burks, formerly of Fresno, but for some time past located at San Diego, was visiting relatives and friends here yesterday.

The examination of Gambler Blakely for drawing a pistol on Gambler Campbell will be held in Recorder Prince's Court next Tuesday.

J. R. Austin, who has been absent some months visiting his old home in Alabama, and in New York, is expected to arrive in Fresno to-day.

"Old Bum," the town dog, will be sent some from the canine hospital in San Francisco next Monday. During his absence he has been provided with an artificial limb.

Lofouse Burks will leave on this morning's train for San Francisco to attend the national meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, which convenes in that city next Monday.

The regular meeting of the members of Vina Parlor, No. 25, N. D. G. W., will be held at the Masonic Temple this evening. Business of unusual importance will be transacted.

If "Many Citizens" will get some body with a pen that doesn't dance the Irish jig to rewrite his communication THE REPUBLICAN will publish it. Even the office cat can't read it.

Arthur Bell has commenced an action in the Superior Court against A. E. D. Scott and Sarah E. Scott to foreclose a $225 mortgage on lots 1 to 5 inclusive, in block D, South Park addition.

The Hughes new steam laundry will be in operation next Monday morning, ready for all who desire first-class washing. The office of the laundry is located in The Hughes, on Tulare street.

E. A. Pattison and wife will leave on Monday morning for San Francisco, where they expect to reside in the future. Mr. Pattison will open up a branch real estate office in the bay city.

Justice Hogue will leave on the morning's train for San Francisco, where he will remain a week. He also expects to spend a day or two at Pacific Grove. During his absence Recorder Prince will preside in his Court.

G. P. Gatlick, principal of one of the public schools of Oakland, spent yesterday in Fresno. He was greatly pleased with the city and climate and expects to return in the near future and make a more ex tended visit.

The members of Company F, N. G. C., at their regular meeting on Thursday evening decided, by a unanimous vote, to attend the regimental encampment at Santa Cruz in next August. The company also decided to participate in the festivities at Madera on July 4th.

Elmer Carner was sentenced by Judge Harris yesterday to two months in the Reform school of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of San Francisco. Young Carner was convicted of robbing the Great American Tea store a few weeks ago. His mother accompanied him yesterday to San Francisco.

There will be a tub race at the Palace Swimming Baths at half-past three Saturday afternoon, free for all, and at half-past eight in the evening. There will be a suitable prize to the person making the best time, and also to the one making second best time. Ladies can race if they choose.

Beaten With a Club.

George Heinelsbach had Justice Wolcott issue a warrant yesterday for the arrest of M. Russell, whom he charges with having beaten him on the head and legs with a club. Russell was brought into Court and gave bonds in the sum of $100 pending his appearance for examination, which is set for July 6th. After giving his bond Russell caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Heinelsbach, charging him with assault with a deadly weapon, but as Heinelsbach is out of town, the arrest will not probably be made until to-day. The trouble arose over a dispute concerning some hay, when, it is alleged, Russell drew his pistol and fired at Heinelsbach.

Guilty, Yer Honor.

The Expositor has been forced to confess that it stole THE REPUBLICAN'S special dispatch of the Turner-Evans prize fight, but it attempts to crawl behind the ridiculous assertion that it didn't know it was a special! The Expositor has been so long accustomed to filch from the columns of its more enterprising morning contemporary that it seems to believe that it has a right to continue stealing. It is a pitiful illustration of the difficulty of breaking off a bad habit when persisted in for a good number of years.

Dunlap's Brave Stand.

The driver of The Hughes omnibus denies that P. R. Dunlap stopped his horses from running away. He says that the horses were not at all frightened or fractious, and all that Dunlap did was to stand at the heads of the horses while the driver was risking his life in trying to stop the runaway. Mr. Hughes thanked Mr. Dunlap for standing at the horses' heads, but he had no idea that Mr. Dunlap expected him to throw him a quarter of a dollar.

"Old Jed Prouty."

"Old Jed Prouty" will be the attraction at Riggs theater next Monday night. Richard Golden, the popular comedian, and the cleverest comedy company that has visited Fresno for years have made a reputation that has ensured them full houses wherever they have appeared.

A Surprise Party.

About sixty people went out in vehicles last Thursday night to the residence of Rev. J. W. Webb and surprised his charming daughter, Miss Lizzie Webb. Singing, conversation and refreshments made the hours fly pleasantly.

BINGHAM'S BRIDE.

She Deserts Him for a Red-Headed Carpenter.

AN INJURED HUSBAND SLUGGED.

Bingham Pays $100 for the Surrender of His Wife, and Now All Are Happy.

From the Daily of Saturday.

"I don't care to live with you any more; I don't love you; do you understand?"

The woman's voice had a cold, hard ring and a vicious snap to it.

The husband stood by with a white face and his eyes were dim with tears. He had been pleading with his wife to return to him, but she loved another and would have nothing further to do with her husband.

Mrs. Fannie S. Bingham is a pretty woman and as wilfull as she is pretty. Her husband told their story to a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday as follows. He is a hard-working mechanic, and his name is Lawrence D. Bingham.

THEIR DEAD BABY.

About six months ago the Binghams sold their residence in Peoria, Ill., and started for the Golden West. The couple had been but two years married, and a blue-eyed little girl was the result of their union, but the baby died when three months old. Mrs. Bingham is an attractive demi-blonde and of a very lively disposition. Her husband was aware of this, but he attributed it to the exuberant overflow of perfect health and not to any real criminality.

"I knew she was lively and inclined to be gay, but I never thought she would leave me this way," remarked Bingham. "Well, I'll have to bear it the best I can, I suppose. It's all the harder on me, though, because I love that woman dearer than my own life."

SHE LOVED BUGGY RIDING.

The Binghams arrived last January, and pitched their domestic tent in Los Angeles, in which city the husband obtained steady employment at his trade at good wages. But he noticed that his wife's manner had altered considerably towards him.

Neighbors brought him the news that his wife had gone buggy riding with a strange man one day, while he was at work. The husband taxed her with it, but she strenuously denied the allegation and he believed her. Matters after that went along very smoothly for awhile, until one day he learned that his wife had been seen going into the French restaurant on Spring street with a man.

RED-HEADED CHARLEY.

Where there was so much smoke there must be some fire, the husband thought, and one day when his wife thought that he had gone to work as usual she put on her new bonnet, that her husband had bought her a day or two before, and left the house. Bingham, who had been watching her from his hiding-place, dogged her steps, and she had not gone far before she stopped and chatted with a red-haired man whom Bingham identified as a carpenter named Charles W. Stewart, who spent most of his time in saloons, playing poker with unsuspecting countrymen.

RUSHING TO HIS DOOM.

Bingham was beside himself with rage, but he restrained himself until he should have more evidence to show beyond a doubt that his pretty wife was faithless to him. He followed them at a safe distance and saw them enter a lodging-house of questionable character.

Then he lost all control of himself and ran up to the house. He was all out of breath when he got to the top of the stairs, and demanded of the landlady to show him the room into which the guilty couple had gone. The landlady pointed to the door of room 16, and Bingham demanded that it should be opened.

Suddenly the door flew open, and Bingham found himself in the grasp of his red-haired rival. Stewart is a powerfully-built man, and in a twinkling he was wiping up the hallway with the injured husband. After blacking both of Bingham's eyes he choked him almost into insensibility, and ended by throwing the unfortunate husband down stairs.

SHE LEFT FOR FRESNO.

Luckily no bones were broken, but Bingham was stunned, and when he found himself in the hands of bystanders his wife had disappeared.

That was last Wednesday. Humiliated, ashamed and furious he went home, but the faithless Fannie was not there. The neighbors told him that she and Stewart had packed her trunk and sent it to the Southern Pacific railroad depot on an express wagon. He hastened to the depot, after waiting at a barber shop on the way to get his eyes leeched, and when he arrived the train had pulled out with his fickle wife and the red-headed carpenter.

Bingham took the next train, which left at 1 o'clock in the morning, and arrived here at noon last Thursday. He had previously ascertained from the ticket clerk that they had bought a ticket for Fresno. The husband spent considerable time in making inquiries as to his wife's whereabouts. He found that she had visited a lady friend of hers who had formerly resided in Los Angeles, and had told her that she was stopping at a well-known lodging-house in this city with Stewart, under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

COME BACK, DARLING.

The husband found his wife alone, and the reporter met him just as the interview was over.

"I would give anything for her to come back to me again," he said to the reporter. "I would not for the world have her folks in the East believe that I mistreated her so that she could not live with me. I know that's what they'll say, for they didn't like me any too well when I married Fannie."

"I met an acquaintance a little while ago who told me that Stewart was almost broke, and if that's the case they can't go any farther and must stay here. I told this man to tell Stewart that I wanted to see him to arrange this matter, and I fixed a time and place of meeting."

"What do you expect to do?" asked the astonished reporter. "How can you settle it?"

A COMPLAISANT HUSBAND.

"I can get his consent to leave her. He does not like to work and spends nearly all his time in gambling. He is out of money, and I am told that he would sell his soul for coin. I simply propose to give him $100 to go and tell my wife that he will have nothing more to do with her and that he does not love her."

Three hours later Bingham was seen by the reporter at the lodging-house.

"Hush!" he exclaimed, "it's all settled and I'm a good deal happier than I was when I spoke to you last. I placed the money in the hands of a mutual friend and went with Stewart to my wife. He said to her: 'See here, Fannie; I think we'd better let up on this business. We have been followed here by your husband and the jig's up and I'm broke. I quit right here, and you better go back to your husband. He wants you more than I do.' Then he went away with my hundred dollars in his pocket."

BROKEN HEARTED.

"What did your wife say?" asked the reporter.

"She didn't say much, but she began to cry," was the reply.

"Can I have a talk with her?"

"No. She is in her room and she hasn't quit crying for that red-headed ——— yet."

Mr. and Mrs. Bingham went to Los Angeles this morning.

GOOD AND BAD.

Packers Should Pay for Raisins According to Quality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN: I notice a discussion is in progress in the columns of THE REPUBLICAN regarding the probable price of the coming raisin crop. In connection with this subject I would like to call the attention of the growers as well as packers of raisins to a practice which, if continued, will certainly bring disaster to all interested or dependant upon the raisin industry of Fresno, and that is the custom which prevails among the packers of paying a uniform price, say 5 cents per pound, for all raisins in the sweat box, be they good, bad or indifferent. This practice is virtually paying a premium for poor cultivation, careless handling and shiftless methods generally, which, if continued, must surely cause the ruin of the Fresno brand of raisins.

If the packers would establish a rule, and rigidly adhere to it, to pay prices regulated by the quality of the raisins offered to them, careful growers would be justly rewarded for intelligent cultivation and the extra labor expended upon their crops, and all would be stimulated to produce the finest quality of raisins possible. This would greatly enhance the reputation of the Fresno brands of raisins, with the result of giving us prompt sale and the highest market prices for our product.

You will be doing the county, and particularly the growers and packers of raisins, a great service if you will follow up this subject editorially till this change is secured. M. THEO. KEARNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1889.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

Stanford and Huntington in Another Railroad Venture.

GOSHEN, Ohio, June 13, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN—Sir: I herewith enclose an article from to-day's Enquirer, of Cincinnatti. It may be of some interest to your readers.

D. ROCKABRUSH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—The fact has just come to the surface that a long conference was held yesterday between Messrs. Stanford and Towne, of the Southern Pacific, and Donald McKenzie and another prominent member of the Wyoming Pacific Improvement Company, looking to the quick completion of another transcontinental line, to reach from Sioux City, Iowa, to Ogden, Utah. The route was surveyed fifteen years ago, by Chief Engineer Montague, of the Central Pacific, and is called the Pacific Short Line. It is 932 miles from Sioux City to Ogden, against 1032 by the Union Pacific.

Stanford and Huntington, confident that the Union Pacific will soon build into California, and that the present traffic agreement will be cast aside the moment they do get into the Golden State, will take no chances of losing their supremacy; but will build with all speed. The Wyoming Pacific Improvement Company has the contract for construction, and some 250 miles have already been graded west from Sioux City, the citizens of which place have subscribed $500,000 to the enterprise. It is stated, on good authority, that Stanford and Huntington will hold most of the stock in the company.

A Death Blow.

THE REPUBLICAN of last Sunday morning struck the South M street brothel a death blow. Were we to write its obituary we would put it:

June 17, 1889. Spanked into oblivion by a fearless and uncompromising press, the corruptor of youth, an outrage on decency and a vile spot in a respectable community. Deputy Constable Doolittle took charge of the remains, and it is generally believed that Justice Wolcott will act as undertaker and see that they are properly buried. W. D. Grady will pronounce the eulogy at the grave, and has given bonds that the carcass shall not smell bad at the time of burial. THE DAILY MORNING REPUBLICAN will sit up with the corpse and see that it shows no sign of life. The particular friends of the deceased are ———, the real estate agent; ———, the lawyer; ———, the clerk, and a host of others, whose names we will not give out of respect for their wives and sweethearts.—Fresno Inquirer.

Precocious Boys.

Joseph and Oliver Simons, brown-legged boys, Joseph 11 and Oliver 8 years old, were arrested yesterday on complaint of Frank Costa, who charges them with disturbing his peace.

The brown faced urchins looked very much frightened when they were brought into Justice Wolcott's Court. Not even the kind, fatherly face of the Justice reassured them. All that they had eyes for was the awful dignity of the magisterial position.

Well, Joe; what were you arrested for?" asked a REPUBLICAN reporter of the elder.

"FranKosta saiddat my brudderan mudder feller hada dog follevin' him maand FranKosta saiddat he stole der dog."

Mr. Costa told the Constable that the boys had been annoying him for some time past by throwing stones into his place of business and swearing at him as fluently as a brace of drunken sailors. Bail was fixed for the kids at $50 each, and they were taken home and spanked.

Charged With Horse Stealing.

J. F. Morgan had Justice Wolcott issue a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Otto Wright on a charge of grand larceny. Wright appeared in Court and gave bonds in the sum of $250 for his appearance for examination, which is set for next Thursday at 10 A. M. Wright is the lad who decamped with one of Mr. Morgan's horses last Sunday afternoon and in company with James Morgan, the former's son. It was stated last night that the horse had been returned home and that the suit would be withdrawn.

When Myers Died.

Last Saturday evening when the sun had scarcely set, leaving its golden reflection upon the eastern horizon, where the snow-capped summits of the lofty Sierras lent their enchantment to form a scene of indescribable beauty, the heart of John Myers was stilled forever beneath the limpid but treacherous waters of Lake Yosemite.—Merced Express.

A Novel Cash Register.

The Hughes hotel has just received one of the Chicago Cash Registers. This register beside showing each purchase has an automatic adder showing the total receipts at any time. It is by far the handsomest and best cash register now offered. Fred M. Smith, 1051 J street, is the local agent. Call and see it and you will have no other.

HUMAN CHATTELS.

Women Working as Hod-Carriers in Europe.

HUMANITY IN CARLOAD LOTS.

Colonel Forsyth of Fresno Says That Laborers With No Home Ideas Are Wanted Here.

From the Daily of Saturday.

Colonel Forsyth, the Fresno raisin-grower, has returned from a trip though the raisin districts of Europe, and profited by the journey to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the state of the European labor market.

He has concluded that it is a very difficult thing to compete with the pauper labor of Europe, without a good supply of pauper labor in America to draw from.

WOMEN HOD-CARRIERS.

"I saw in Venice," he said, "the most skilled lace-makers in Europe, and the highest wages they were receiving was 50 cents a day, without board. I saw in Austria and in other parts of Europe girls from 18 to 20 years of age carrying heavier hods of mortar than our American hod-carriers do, and these girls carried these loads to the top of four-story buildings. All that they got for their hard work was 22½ cents a day, without board or lodging.

"I saw women cleaning streets, chopping wood and carrying coal around, working as hard as the common laborer. One old woman was pointed out to me who received 12½ cents a day from a widower for cooking for him and his six children and taking care of them.

"We, of California, can't compete with that class of cheap labor. Europe is overcrowded, so much so that you are brushed off the sidewalk as you try to walk along."

THEY MERELY EXIST.

"How do these people manage to live on such low wages?" was asked.

"They don't live; they simply exist. I asked the same question of the employer of some of these female hod-carriers, and he took me to a place where the women ate dinner. An old woman had a bucketful of smoked sausage, and these women gave her a small copper coin apiece and each received a small piece of the sausage. That constituted their dinner—a piece of sausage and nothing with it.

"The dinner of a French mechanic consists of a piece of brown bread and a pint of cheap wine. He is contented with that because he cannot get anything better."

"Could not some of these poor people be induced to come to California and take the place of the Chinese in the vineyards?" asked the reporter.

HOME BUILDERS NOT WANTED.

"The Foreign Contract Labor Act of Congress prevents that," responded Colonel Forsyth sadly. "We could not advance them any money on that account, and besides if we got good European workmen out here they would save their wages and buy little homes of their own and be calling for laborers themselves. That would leave us as badly off as we were before.

"Then again, if I had 250 men to work on my vineyard, I should have to build a big hotel to keep them in. White men cannot work in the vineyards in Fresno. The sun is too hot and they would soon be prostrated. They have to work in a stooping position with the sun shining down the backs of their necks.

NEGRO LABOR.

"I have tried nigger labor and I know that to be unsatisfactory. They are too lazy to do good work and they will steal everything in sight. You can't drive them in this free country.

"It would be impracticable also to bring Japanese here. They are too contented at home, and too much attached to domestic life, so that you cannot get them to travel all over the state with their wives and children like the Chinese, who are not burdened with such incumbrances.

"The raisin crop must be handled on the jump, and no element of people who have home ideas will be satisfactory for this kind of work.

THE LOVELY CHINESE COOLIE.

The Chinese can be utilized all over this state nine months out of the year, working on the various fruit and other crops. We can also move this class of laborers around in carload lots, and that is why we use Chinamen.

"You can't get white men to come here and stand this heat. You would have to provide a physician and a hospital. It is my deliberate opinion that this state will be bankrupted in seven years for lack of labor. If we had sufficient labor here we could get any amount of capital into the state. I could go to New York and get $2,000,000 right away if there was labor enough here. Capital would come in and utilize the melting snows in the mountains to irrigate the whole San Joaquin valley and develop it."

EXTRAORDINARY FERTILITY.

"In spite of this disastrous combination of affairs," asked the reporter, "how comes it that California raisins are successfully competing in the markets of the world with the Spanish product?"

"It is because of the extraordinary fertility of the Fresno soil. We get 120 boxes of raisins to the acre here, while the European vineyards cannot produce more than twenty.

"Raisin growing requires more labor than almost any other branch of agriculture. Thirty or forty men will be sufficient for a 160 acre tract of wine grapes, while it will require 250 men for the same number of acres of raisins."

LAND TOO DEAR IN EUROPE.

"If Europe has so great an advantage in cheapness of labor," was asked, "why don't you invest your capital in vineyards there?"

"Because," was the reply, "land is too dear there. It is valued at from $300 to $400 an acre, and the strength of the soil requires to be kept up every year with fertilizers.

"Yes, sir; labor and cheap labor is what is wanted in California. Spanish layers sell in New York city at $4 a box, while the California article will not sell for more than $2, yet the California raisins are just as good. The main difference is in the looks. If two grapes are growing too close together on a bunch, the Spanish vineyardist removes one of the grapes with a pair of pincers. Every bunch of grapes as it is growing on the vines is scrutinized and handled when necessary. We can't do anything like that in California, because labor is too dear, and that is why the Spanish raisins look better and fetch better prices."

"Will labor be high this year?" was asked.

"Yes. The Chinese will not make contracts yet at any price. I would gladly make a contract now for 200 Chinamen at $1.40 a day, but they are very cunning. They know that labor is scarce, and they will ask all that they can get."

Fruit-Drying at Tulare.

The drying of fruit at the 1000-acre orchard of Paige & Morton, at Tulare, is now thoroughly started. At present they are working on apricots, of which there is an immense yield, averaging 200 pounds to the tree, and of good size. Fifty tons have been put out thus far, but this is only a start. Besides a large number of men, there are about 100 women, boys and girls employed. Peaches will be the next crop operated upon, and the yield will be enormous. Fully 200 hands will be employed, and one mile of railroad has been laid through the drying-grounds. Nectarines, pears and prunes are remarkably heavy crops. The grapes are hanging as thickly as possible. The output this year will be many thousand pounds, and next season there will be an increased acreage. Mr. Paige desires to put out 400 acres in prunes this winter.—San Francisco Chronicle.

CONSTABLES ARRESTED.

Chinese Gamblers Conspire to Ruin Faithful Officers.

Constables F. F. Bartlett and J. E. Doolittle of Justice Wolcott's Court were arrested yesterday for committing a battery on Ah Tong under the color of authority. This offense is a high misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of $5000 and imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding five years.

Ah Tong says the Constables and an unknown man, named in the warrant as John Doe, entered the merchandise store of Hung Chung in Chinatown last Thursday night and began pulling and hauling the stock around. Tong, who is a clerk in the store, objected and says that Bartlett struck him and knocked him down.

The story of the Constables puts an entirely different face upon the matter. The store is the entrance to a Chinese gambling den, and they went in there to examine the doors and various exits and entrances to the room in which the games are played. Their intention was to get acquainted with the windings of the place, so that they could raid it last night, when it was expected that the games would be running in full blast. They deny having struck the Chinaman, and say that their innocence of the charge will be fully established on their trial.

Constables Bartlett and Doolittle are hardworking, painstaking officers and enjoy the respect and confidence of all with whom they have been brought into contact. They are the only officers in this city who have arrested any Chinese gamblers this year.

A. J. LAW'S FUNERAL.

Home Broken Up and Fortune Gone, He Returned to Fresno to Die.

The funeral services over the remains of the late A. J. Law were held in the undertaking parlors of W. J. Bennett, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Rev. A. D. Smith officiated. The funeral was largely attended by relatives and friends. The remains were interred in Laurel Hill cemetery, where a plot had been purchased by the deceased's friends.

Mr. Law was an undertaker in Fresno twelve years ago, and owned the four lots on the northeast corner of Fresno and J streets and constructed the buildings on that corner and the residence at the rear on J streets, where he lived with his wife and a 5-year-old son.

Family dissensions arose. His wife was extravagant, men were seen hanging around during his absence from home, and, rather than be subject to the embarrassment of gossiping tongues, he moved away to Stockton, having sold, it is said, his property at a sacrifice.

From Stockton he went to Monterey, thence to other towns along the coast. His frequent change of residence and bad luck brought financial disaster and, later on, separation from his wife, who, it is said, is now living in San Francisco.

Mr. Law returned to this city a few weeks ago and, being penniless and broken in health, was taken in at the County Hospital, where his death occurred. He was honorable and upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen, and his many friends who were acquainted with him in the early history of Fresno will learn with sorrow of his demise.

Fresno Vineyards.

Statistics received and computed by Secretary Wetmore of the Viticultural Association from Fresno county show that the future of the grape industry there is remarkably bright. Before the harvesting last season there were 10,000 acres of Muscat grape vines in the county, and this season 7500 more have been planted, and when all the vines are bearing a full crop, which will be in five years, the yield will be a least 1,700,000 boxes. This estimate is small, and the minimum figures are taken as a basis for it. The total crop in the state last year was only 1,110,000 boxes. This year it will 1,750,000 or 1,500,000. Of the 3,000,000 boxes used in the country last year, 2,000,000 were imported, but in five years' time, should the present favorable conditions continue, Fresno county alone will contribute over one-half the supply, and other raisin-producing counties will make up the difference.—Woodland Democrat.

An Indolent Clerk.

Frank Wills, a carpenter of this city, yesterday received a letter at the postoffice from Butte county, dated June 12, 1889. The envelope bears the postal stamp of Fresno, June 13th. He has had a box in the postoffice since its removal to its present headquarters. Yesterday he became suspicious that something was wrong, inasmuch as the letter was important and long overdue, and inquired at the general delivery for his letter. The young man who presented himself at the window referred the inquirer to his box, at the same time informing him there was nothing at the general delivery for him. Mr. Wills insisted, and, to the lazy's young man's surprise, the letter was found. Mr. Wills said that once before one of his letters was among those advertised.

California Raisins.

Colonel Forsyth, one of the leading raisin-producers of the United States, who has just returned from an inspection trip to the raisin-growing districts of the continent, says American raisins, in addition to supplying the American market, are destined soon to take a large share of the London business. He says the phylloxera is constantly diminishing the crops of Spain in an increasing degree, and even if they should now get a remedy, which is not probable, it will be five years before the Malaga district can recover its former position. A heavy consignment of California raisins has been disposed of in London this season, being the first shipment of the kind on record.—Chico Enterprise.

Carroll's Fine Work.

Joseph P. Carroll was in Madera yesterday and made arrangements with the citizens for the reception of Companies C and F of this city, who have concluded to spend their money and the glorious Fourth at that place. The program for the afternoon will consist of horse races, a parade and target-shooting. In the evening the guests will be entertained by a grand ball given in their honor. Music will be furnished by the Fresno band.

Sim Winters Convicted.

Sim Winters, a very dark colored gentleman, was before Justice Wolcott yesterday on a charge of having stolen a $45 breastpin from S. A. Alexander on April 30th. Winters was employed by Alexander to assist in removing Alexander's household goods, and when the pin was missed, Winters was arrested and the property found on his person. He was found guilty and sent to jail for fifty days in default of $50 fine.

COBWEBS.

N. J. Bowers Puts His Oar Into the Fight

AND STRIKES AT OLD MOSES.

He Believes That the Jewish Lawgiver Meant What He Said When He Spoke of "Days."

From the Daily of Saturday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN: I have been looking at the little sparring match between Judge North and Rev. Mr. Judy as it has been going forward through your columns for the last few days. Now it may be "none of my put-in," being but a spectator, but I'll run the risk, and while the principals are taking a rest between "rounds," will state how one or two things involved in this tournament look to "a man up a tree" and out of the fight altogether, as I am.

SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY.

This controversy, if I understand it, is between theology and science, or, as others might prefer, between religion and infidelity. Science is said to be progressive, and we talk about "the progress of science," but, strictly speaking, science doesn't progress. It is the scientists who progress or who ought to, but some of them make no commendable headway in this direction. We also speak of progressive theology, but we put in the same objection here, theology doesn't progress, but the theologians do, or ought to, but like their brothers, the scientists, they cannot lay much claim to swift progress.

The truth is, both the scientists and the theologians have their "crab-webs," and both have their little prejudices (and some big ones) to contend with.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

This is the trouble, and always will be. Impartiality and "honor bright" should be the rule and the motto, and for all I know the Judge and the Rev. M. J. are chock full of this kind of chivalry; but when the glint of the bright weapons of our valient warriors has died out upon the air, and the sword of each has returned to its scabbard of peace, nobody will be the worse for the interchange of thought in this contest, and possibly nobody the wiser or better. The world will still wag on in its old way.

One observation of Mr. Judy I wish to notice, and that is, "That no thoughtful, educated minister can be found to-day" who believes that the earth was created in six literal days of twenty-four hours each. He is "sure no such person can be found."

WHAT MOSES THOUGHT.

May be not, but Mr. Judy, being a "thoughtful and educated minister," no doubt, will allow the suggestion that Moses may have meant, after all, to be understood that the days of creation are really six literal days of twenty-four each, as the fourth commandment of Exodus 20, is based upon the twenty-four hour days of creation, and the Author of the commandment and of creation quite probably understood what he was saying. N. J. BOWERS.

FRESNO, June 21, 1889.

OBJECTIONABLE TERMS.

"West Side" and "Across the Track" Cover Too Much Territory.

Eight or ten years ago, when Fresno was a considerably smaller town than at the present time, nearly all the improvement and settlement west of the railroad was comprised in Chinatown and a few houses of ill-repute adjacent to the Chinese quarters. It was then that the expressions "West Side" and "Across the Track" came into general use as applying to that disreputable quarter, and have continued in use up to this time, notwithstanding the fact that a large area of the territory within the city limits west of the railroad has became populated with as intelligent and respectable a class of people as can be found in any other portion of the city.

Although it must have been apparent to the more thoughtful that these terms—in general use by the newspapers and the public when referring to the city's disreputable quarter—were no longer appropriate and were calculated to do an injustice to the good citizens and taxpayers who have made their homes on that side of the railroad, the force of habit is so strong that they are still the terms most commonly used when reference is made to that part of the city set apart for the Chinese and those of the white race, whose disreputable callings make their presence undesirable in other parts of the city.

This condition of affairs is called to the attention of THE REPUBLICAN by an intelligent property-owner and resident west of the railroad, who desires that his communication shall not be published nor his name mentioned. The justice of the request that these terms shall not be used is so apparent that this paper will at once join heartily in the effort to bring them into disuse. If the newspapers of the city cease altogether to use them, it will go a long way towards making the terms obsolete, and in the future west of the track will have no more significance than east of the track, and the disreputable district which appears to be an essential part of every city, will be known only as Chinatown or the Chinese quarter.

The proper solution of the matter will be the purchase of the Chinatown property and the consequent removal of that undesirable part of the population out of sight of visitors arriving by the railroad. Chinatown fronting the track now gives the city a black eye.

That's What.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN: If the immoral element residing in a respectable neighborhood on the "east side" has a tendency to depreciate the value of real estate in its immediate vicinity, to what extent does the value of real estate on the west side depreciate by the presence of the same class? When you of the east side talk of removing your immoral element to the west side don't forget that there are children on the west side also who are entitled to protection and consideration also. The laborer's humble cottage and its occupants are not to be ignored because it may happen to stand in the shadow of the house of a rich man.

MORE ANON.

The Campbells Jailed.

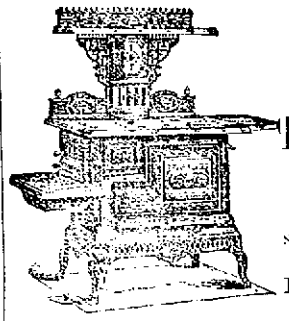
Recorder Prince yesterday heard the arguments in the case of the People against W. R. Campbell and wife, charged by James Blakely with grand larceny, and decided to hold over the prisoners to answer to the charge. Bail was fixed at $2000 each. In default of bail the prisoners were lodged in jail. An effort will be made this morning to have them released on habeas corpus.

Recorder Prince will examine Blakely this morning on the charge of an assault with a deadly weapon.

"Fire Test" Coal Oil.

The alarm of fire which was sounded at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in the Fresno Cafe on North I street. The Abron's engine responded quickly, but by the time it arrived the flames had been extinguished. Damage nominal.





—REOPENING OF—

WEAVER'S

Hardware Store,

MARIPOSA STRET.

Stoves, Ranges, Shelf and Building Hardware

Full Stock! Low Prices!

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Grain, Grain Bags,

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Oregon, Mountain Pine and Redwood Lumber, Doors Window Blinds, Laths, Lime, etc.

Grape vine Stakes and Posts in Carload Lots a Specialty. Lumber Sawed to Order.

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- Real - Estate - and - Mining - Brokers. -

Buy and Sell Real Estate on Commission. Have now for Sale some very fine Property in and around Fresno.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR BARGAINS.

☞ Correspondence Solicited. d w3tf

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NOW OPEN AND READY FOR THE

Free Storage of all Good Milling Wheat.

GRAIN STORED WITH US CAN BE INSURED AND MONEY secured on our warehouse receipts and a market guaranteed for all wheat stored with us.

Farmers Will Do Well to Bear These Facts in Mind.

Extra Superfine Flour, Pearled Corn Meal, Graham Flour and Grists of all kinds manufactured and for sale. Ours is the only Mill in the State manufacturing Meals by the Roller Process. GRISTWORK attended to promptly.

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Money and Labor Saved

By Using the New Buckeye Combined

Riding and Walking Cultivator!

The Best in the World for the Vineyard or Farm!

ALSO, THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE DAY, THE LUBIN PULVERIZER and CLOD CRUSHER. Every farmer should have one. Before buying any farm machinery call and see these farming tools at Agricultural Implement Warehouse of

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Cor. Tulare and M Sts., Fronting Courthouse Square.

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THE CURTIS FRUIT COMPANY

—OF—

Oleander, Washington Colony,

Will Do a General

Fruit and Raisin Packing Business

THE COMING SEASON.

CASH PAID FOR FRUIT AND RAISINS.

aswtf

The Fresno Republican

ISSUED

EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.

Editors and Publishers.

Alex Goldstein is in San Francisco.

A. B. Gauyard of Madera is spending a few days in Fresno.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Reese are visiting friends in Santa Barbara.

L. E. Walker went to Stockton yesterday on a short business trip.

Mrs. R. A. Rose has gone to Sacramento on a visit to relatives.

Miss Sallie Sledge is home again from a visit to her parents near Borden.

E. Oakford, one of Tulare's worthy citizens, spent yesterday in Fresno.

The transactions of the clearing-house for Saturday amounted to $16,890.67.

D. C. Bane of San Francisco is looking after his real estate interests in Fresno.

J. B. Mendes will leave on this morning's express for a week's vacation in San Francisco.

Dr. M. L. Cooper of Modesto, a brother of Dr. J. C. Cooper of this city, is spending a few days in Fresno.

Col. Wm. Forsyth will leave to-morrow morning to spend a week in Santa Cruz.

Mrs. Jessie Cox of Selma is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Helm.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is building a new railroad bridge at Herndon.

The Selma Irrigator is agitating the formation of a fire department in that enterprising village.

Bedford Bros. want to sell you a pair of their Ladies' $5.00 French Kid shoes. They will not crack or get rough.

Judge Harris yesterday appointed I. A. Hodges of Selma assignee of the estate of A. N. Cox, an insolvent debtor.

W. McCallum of McCallum & Connolly, will go to San Francisco to-day on a few days' business trip.

Inspirational speaking by Mrs. Louise Gray. Odd Fellows' Hall, Mariposa street, this Sunday evening, at 7:30; admission 10 cents.

It is reported that the Wilson mine, three miles north of Hildreth, has been sold for $15,000 to ex-Judge Baldwin and J. D. McDougald of Stockton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Storer of the Storer vineyard, near Malaga, left yesterday morning for San Francisco, where they will remain during the summer.

Miss Ida Thomas of Gilroy, formerly a teacher in the public schools in Turlock, is spending a few days in Fresno, as the guest of Mrs. William Pray.

The 76 Land and Water Company filed with the County Clerk yesterday a suit against W. N. Hawley, to quiet title to land in townships 14 and 15, ranges 23 and 24.

S. W. Henry, charged with maintaining a nuisance on his vacant lots west of the railroad in the northern part of the city, was yesterday tried before Recorder Prince and a jury and acquitted.

The school census for the year ending June 30th, 1880, shows that there are in this county 6432 children of school age, of which 3208 are boys, 3008 girls, 60 negroes, 31 Indian and 13 Chinese.

The Southern Pacific company has granted excursion rates to the members of the two militia companies of this city on the occasion of their visit to Madera on the 4th of July. Tickets for the round trip will cost $1.

Rev. Dr. DeWitt, the new pastor of the Baptist church, will address the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, including ladies, at the rooms of the Association at the usual meeting hour this afternoon.

Mrs. George H. Bernhard, accompanied by her children and sister, Miss Fannie Hughes, left on yesterday morning's express for Lone's Springs, Calaveras county. They intend to remain all summer.

F. A. Banta, an ex-Constable, was arrested yesterday as "John Doe," charged jointly with Constables Bartlett and Doolittle with assaulting a Chinaman under the color of authority. He gave bail and was released from custody.

United States Senator Bate and wife and daughter, Miss Susie, are the guests of Mrs. John McMullen, near Stockton. Next week they intend to go to Santa Cruz, where Mrs. Bate and daughter will spend the summer. Mr. Bate will return to Tennessee in a few weeks.

S. O. Putnam has commenced an action in the Superior Court against Newton Hansen to foreclose a mortgage on the southwest quarter of section 3, township 13, range 23. The plaintiff asks for judgment in the sum of $979.25.

J. P. Carroll came done from Fresno this week to complete arrangements for the visit of the Fresno Guards and the Expositor Band on July 4th. The fact that the soldier boys will visit Madera is due mainly to Jo P's rustling proclivities and he deserves a vote of thank.—Madera Mercury.

INSULTING WORKMEN.

The Expositor Advocates the Destruction of an Important Trade Union.

Fresno Expositor, June 22.

The hand-organ brigade known as the Musical Union of San Francisco is in a row with the Fourth of July Committee. The city having raised $75,000 for Johnstown and Seattle, cannot put up as much money on Independence Day as she has done in former years. Still, the Musical Union want regular prices—$8 a day for man and $10 for the leaders. They insist, moreover, that if the city should employ non-union musicians they would walk out of the procession. We never had any great respect for the late William H. Vanderbilt, but the brief remark through which he paid his respects to the public, with slight verbal variations, would fit the case of the San Francisco hand-organ brigade exactly.

What have the workingmen and mechanics of this county to say about this editorial slur and sweeping condemnation of a respectable labor organization? The Musicians' Union is one of the leading organizations represented in the Federation of Trades at San Francisco, and one of its members, V. Hoffmeyer, holds high office in the Federation, and was the leading spirit in the United States Brewery boycott, which he brought to a successful termination.

Workingmen should remember the Expositor's remark: "The hand organ brigade be d——d."

Improving the Square.

Supervisor White has returned from San Francisco, to which place he went to purchase a pumping outfit for the Courthouse square. He reports that he has purchased a Buffalo duplex double pump that will pump 170,000 gallons an hour, and a 26-horse power boiler which will be of sufficient capacity to heat the Courthouse next winter. The machinery will be here on the 1st of July, and will be set up at once. Alfalfa will be used for lawn material, as blue grass would require too much water.

Big Harvesting.

Assemblyman Vincent has a Howard Combined Harvester at work on his ranch on Big Dry Creek. The harvester is owned by J. A. Beall. During the past week Mr. Beall has threshed over twenty-five acres per day, from which 380 sacks of wheat was obtained. On one day 400 sacks were gathered from twenty-five acres. Mr. Vincent's ranch consists of 1050 acres, mostly all planted in wheat. The crop is an average one.

A DEATH TRAP.

Alarming Discovery Made by the Fire Marshal.

FISKE'S CRACKED BUILDING.

Walls Bulged Out and Ready to Fall Upon and Crush Men, Women and Children.

From the Daily of Sunday.

Fire Marshal Cummings visited the Fiske opera-house building on I street yesterday, and after making a cursory examination, got out of it as fast as he could.

He found that a critical or prolonged examination was not necessary.

"I found," said Major Cummings to a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday, "that the whole building, that part occupied by the opera-house, by Mitrovich's restaurant and by the shoe store next to the opera-house, is liable to fall in at any moment. I found the north side wall of the opera-house bulged very much out of plumb, and in an exceedingly unsafe condition.

HELD UP BY ANOTHER BUILDING.

"The front wall over the Mitrovich Restaurant is cracked from the lintel to the top of the fire wall, and is held up only by the Walker building alongside of it.

"The rear wall of the Mitrovich Restaurant is opened from the top to the top of the door-sill, and is supported by only an inch and a half thickness of brick on an arched wooden doorway leading to the back porch.

A TOTTERING MENACE.

"The walls of the shoe store are also badly cracked, and are unsafe.

"I have notified Fiske to put the building immediately into a safe condition."

"Suppose Fiske neglects to do so, what will you do then?" asked the reporter.

"The Board of Trustees will be called upon to do something," was the reply. "The building will not be permitted to stand in its present condition, a menace to the lives of the people.

MITROVICH WILL MOVE OUT.

The reporter called on Mr. Mitrovich, the restaurant proprietor.

"I am looking for another place," he said, "and I am going to move out in a day or two. I don't want to have my customers killed. I am really afraid of this building. Come and I will show you something."

He led the way up stairs. In a large back room, facing the landing, the north wall had parted from the ceiling for the space of about an inch, and the writer could see daylight through it. The wall was also cracked in several places.

READY TO FALL.

The top of the door leading to the back porch is an arch of thin wood, so dried by the sun that no vestige of paint remains on it. A crack about two inches wide extends from the top of this wall to the wooden arch. The wall west of the crack has bulged out in such a manner that only an inch and a half of the brick rests upon the arch.

The slightest jar would bring the whole mass tumbling down.

Mr. Mitrovich tiptoed very gently over the threshold upon the back porch.

From this dangerous point the west wall of the Opera House extends north and south, cracked and bulged.

NO FOUNDATION.

The large room above the entrance to the Opera House was next visited and the walls were found to be cracked and bulging in a similar manner.

The building has no foundations. It was built on the surface of the ground and the rains have washed some of the ground away and allowed the walls to settle unevenly.

It is the opinion of competent builders that the house will have to be taken down and rebuilt before it will be safe for occupancy.

THE VINE DISEASE.

Dr. Harkness Says That Fresno County is Free From It.

Dr. H. W. Harkness, a well-known botanist and President of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, was in Fresno yesterday. He had just returned from a trip to Los Angeles, where he went in the interest of the State Viticultural Commission, to investigate the fungus which is one of the principal features of the mysterious vine disease. He is a specialist on fungoids, and he will attempt to discover the nature of the disease and classify it.

On his arrival here yesterday morning he took a carriage and spent five or six hours in inspecting the vineyards of Fresno. When he returned he was asked by a REPUBLICAN reporter as to the result of his investigation.

Dr. Harkness declined to say anything regarding the vine disease in Southern California, but he had no hesitancy in giving his opinion of the Fresno vineyards.

NO GRAPE FLIES ON FRESNO.

"The vine disease which has devastated Southern California is easily identified, and I can say positively that there is not the slightest trace of the disease in the vineyards of this locality.

"Among the vineyards which I visited," continued the Doctor, "were those of Messrs. Barton, Forsyth, Goodman and Eisen. I cannot recall the names of the other places. I must say in all candor that I have never in any region seen vineyards so thrifty, healthy and vigorous as those which I saw this morning.

"It is a revelation to me," he added, with enthusiasm. "Your vineyards are simply magnificent, and their like is not to be found in any other part of California or the world. Every vine in Colonel Forsyth's place looks as though it would produce a twenty-pound box of raisins."

Enterprise Appreciated.

John P. Cosgrave is infusing new life into the FRESNO REPUBLICAN. The proprietors of the paper were lucky in securing the services of so really talented a writer. Since he sold out his interest in the Mail, Mr. Cosgrave has done much excellent work on the San Francisco papers, having been given some of the most important assignments on the Examiner during the year prior to his going to Fresno. This reminds us that during the nine years and more that the Mail has been published it has had on its staff many of the best writers that ever instructed or entertained a California public. They are all occupying important positions to-day on the press of this state or of the East. That is why the Mail has succeeded so remarkably since the first issue—it has employed none but the best talent.—Stockton Mail.

Profit on Dried Fruit.

B. C. Combs, a live and industrious farmer of Jensen Avenue, Fresno county, has answered in a practical and convincing way the question, "Would it pay for every fruit-raiser to be his own packer and drier?" He has 476 apricot trees yielding 15,000 pounds of green apricots or 3000 pounds of dried apricots. He was offered 11¼ cents for his fruit green and 12½ cents for the dried product. He expects to get 15 cents a pound for his dried fruit. It is of two varieties, the Eureka, a white apricot, and the Jackson, a red one. His 15,000 pounds of green fruit at 11¼ cents would yield $187.50, while the same converted into 3000 pounds of dried fruit at 12½ cents would yield $375.

FRAUD IN RAISINS.

Bad Raisins Mixed With Good Layers by Some Dealers

Valencia raisins of good ordinary quality are becoming a rare article in this market. Layer, of the better grades, are inquired for, but the stocks of straight goods are rapidly being distributed by the steady draughts the trade of the country have been making upon them of late. Prompt to avail themselves of the opportunity for crooked work, some in the trade are resorting to methods that it is necessary to let in a little more light upon. It appears that there is a considerable quantity of poor and undesirable stock of off-stalk in the market, which, if retained in store many weeks longer, would experience seriously the influence of warm weather upon their staying quality.

Buyers naturally have shown a reluctance to handle this stock, and the consequence is that a total loss confronts those to-day who are carrying them unless some means are adopted to work them off into consumption. In their natural condition they are not wanted, but if turned out and mixed with a small percentage of good and then topped with a pressed layer, they pass with some buyers who are not very exacting, and who will not pry too closely into quality if price is made "about right."

This we are informed is the method that some of the dealers are practicing to-day, and we therefore consider it advisable to make the trade aware of the class of goods that is being prepared for their especial benefit. If a buyer desires straight layers and is willing to meet the market price for such, there is no reason for the setting of traps as are laid out for him in the shape of mixed goods, which are disguised to resemble the stock he is seeking. It is an old dodge in the trade to snip the goods to some distant point, and then if complaint is made concerning quality to knock off an eighth, quarter or even a half cent from the purchase price, and make them stick in that way if possible: in fact anything to stop poor quality from coming back.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

DAYS OR PERIODS?

A Citizen Who Believes That the World Was Made in Six Days.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN:—I have been reading the little discussion, or sparring match, as Mr. Bowers puts it, between Judge North and Rev. Mr. Judy, and it is more interesting to me than anything else I have read in your paper for some time. In fact, more so than the Meyer case, which was left to an incompetent jury to decide.

Mr. Judy's observation, "That no thoughtful minister can be found to-day who believes the earth was created in six literal days of twenty-four hours each," I want to hear more of.

Genesis, I, 5th: "And God called the light Day and the darkness Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day."

The Bible is the word of God and the One Book to go by, and if we would study it a little more carefully and follow its teachings it might be as well for us all. All things being possible with God, I have no doubt in my mind but that he actually did create the earth and its contents in six days.

I would like to hear more on this subject. Will some one of our ministers or Judges reply? A CITIZEN.

Temperance Colony Items.

Whew! What an era of progress! Who says we are a benighted class, when an emissary of THE REPUBLICAN appears among us and says we shall have a DAILY REPUBLICAN for our breakfast every morning for the nominal sum of 60 cents per month!

Yes; this little enterprise is readily endorsed by all our light-loving citizens, and cheerfully subscribe for this dispenser of news.

And I would say to our neighbors of long standing, who are about to dispose of their possessions and leave for the "green fields just beyond," to stay with us. Stay when such inducements come to our doors to temper the monotony of colony life.

Our good old pioneer neighbor and friend, Mr. F. Elerbert, has taken a lease of life, after having his sixty-fifth milepost, we are told, and taken a buxom young widow for a wife. We welcome the sustaining aid of his friends, and extend to Mr. and Mrs. Elerbert the best wishes of a host of friends, and hope no miscreant will appear in his case and say "marriage is a failure."

PIE ON EAR.

TEMPERANCE, June 22, 1880.

A Nightmare?

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night loud and piercing screams, as though emanating from some one in dire distress, attracted a large number of persons in front of the White Fawn saloon, over which place the screams were heard. Policeman Smith, who happened to be in the vicinity, ran up the stairs leading to the room and found a lady, exceedingly pale, lying on her bed. She said she had just awakened from an attack of nightmare and screamed.

That was all that there was in it. So Officer Smith said.

Justly Offended.

The citizens of Fresno are justly indignant at a house of ill-repute, being in close proximity to the large brick school building, which they have recently erected there. It is certainly an outrage, perpetrated upon the community there or any place, to let such a den of iniquity exist in such close quarters to an edifice of learning, where should be inculcated into the minds of our children, the principles of truth and morality. We trust and know that the citizens of Fresno will soon be relieved of this cause for anxiety.—Merced Express.

The Woodland Mail thus adds its mite to prove that nothing was made in vain: "Dandelions, which are considered a pest and nuisance by many, are considered a very nice flower by a well-known Yolo apiarist, who says that his bees have pastured on the golden flowers all the spring and made a lot of beautiful honey. He says if he could confine his bees to the dandelion alone they could make honey of a beautiful golden color. So it will be seen the despised dandelion has a place in the economy of nature, and besides forming golden honey its leaves make good greens and its roots an excellent tonic."

Fresno is one of the most prosperous counties in the State. In the past few years it has attracted more attention from abroad than any other county in the state. Thousands of people have gone there and purchased land and established homes, towns have sprung up, while within ten years the town of Fresno has grown to be a city of some 12,000 inhabitants. While most anything grows there to advantage, the production of grapes is the chief industry.—Kern County Gazette.

Panetelas cigars are the best smoke in Fresno. Greenberg & Norton. s19tf

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

It Abides in Some of Fresno's Lodging-Houses.

BLACKMAILERS AND CHIPPIES.

A Correspondent Who Has Investigated Tells What He Has Discovered.

[Communicated.]

Considerable comment has been made the past few days both by THE REPUBLICAN and individuals concerning the disreputable houses located on this side of the track, and the evils resulting therefrom should their continuance be permitted.

I do not wish to be credited with stating that there is any more vice or immorality existing here than in any other city of equal population, but I wish to enlighten the people as to the real condition of morals here, and to call the attention of those who have had the courage to express themselves regarding the abatement of a certain class of infamy to the fact that while their intentions were of the best, in my mind the worst, most corrupt and debasing dens of infamy and their inmates, who are the most dangerous to all classes of society, have been entirely ingnored.

A PERSONAL INVESTIGATION.

Owing to the limited time allowed me I was unable to make as complete an investigation as I should desire, but I received sufficient information to enable me to give a very correct account of the numbers and places of that element which infest this city.

In order that the public may have an opportunity of fully considering this matter, I shall include all the women who belong to that element, and will divide them into two classes, both as to houses and their inmates.

I shall designate those who are the most notorious, and whom the press and people have been waging war against, as one class.

PUBLIC DENS.

These houses are conducted openly; there is no attempt at concealment; the inmates are composed of women who assert no claim to respectability, nor conceal their vocation.

Their dress and appearance mark them wherever they go. They realize their position, and as a rule remain within their limit. There is no excuse for anyone not knowing them at a glance. They look upon their nefarious calling to a great extent in the same manner as a merchant would upon his wares. As a rule they believe in the maxim, "Birds of a feather flock together." Where you find one you find all.

A person entering their dens does so with full knowledge of his situation, and should be responsible for the consequences. This class make no pretentions to respectability, and any person contaminating himself with such associates is inexcusable and deserves no sympathy.

Of this class there are from twelve to eighteen house in this city, containing sixty inmates.

IN LODGING HOUSES.

The next class of both houses and inmates, especially the latter, is one to which this article is particularly directed. Fresno, like every other city, is supplied plentifully with lodging-houses, and I do not doubt that there is not a keeper of such a place of business in this city, male or female, who would not become highly indignant should any one insinuate that he or she was anything but moral and respectable, or intimate that his or her particular lodging-house was a resort for that class of the female element commonly known as "chippies."

So far as the keepers are concerned I have no means of ascertaining, nor do I care what their individual characters are, so to avoid any question which might arise I will suppose that morally they are "above suspicion."

LODGING-HOUSE CHIPPIES.

The majority of the lodging-houses have some "lady lodgers," some of whom are neither more nor less than "chippies," the most dangerous element of society, as well as the most difficult to overcome. These women make pretenses to respectability. They dress modestly, are very unassuming in appearance and usually succeed in carrying out the part they are acting. Very frequently they pretend to, and do, engage in some honorable employment, the better to conceal and ply their real vocation.

There is scarcely a block in the business portion of the town that has not several of this class of occupants; and the number residing in this city may be fixed safely from fifty to seventy-five.

BLACKMAILERS.

These women are composed of the worst type of adventuresses, confidence women and blackmailers.

By concealment of her true nature through pretenses of respectability she reaches our sons just budding into manhood and husbands who are too weak to resist her temptations.

Once in her meshes there is no escape; disgrace stares him in the face on one side financial ruin on the other, for money is their God, gain is all their desire, having secured which their victim is released, often a financial, moral and physical wreck, to return to the faithful and loving wife and children or father and mother who have been caused untold suffering, privation and misery by his actions.

This is the element that should be driven to its proper place. They should be exposed and rooted out of society; for she it is that is most to be feared who wears the gilded cloak to conceal her crimes. VIRTUE.

KING WHISKY'S WORK.

A Woman's Inordinate Love of Liquor Breaks Up a Family.

There was quite a sensation in Madera this week when it was learned that James O'Mara had applied to the Superior Court for a divorce from his wife, Sarah O'Mara, on the grounds of extreme cruelty and habitual drunkenness. Mr. O'Mara desired to gain possession of their little children, a boy and girl, aged respectively 2 and 5 years, but the mother was determined to keep the children, and endeavored to leave here on the early train Monday morning for San Francisco, where she has relatives. In the meantime a warrant had been sworn out for her arrest for disturbing the peace. Mr. O'Mara entered the charge merely to keep his wife from leaving before he could gain legal possession of the children, but his scratched face and lacerated arm bore evidence that the charge was not a trumped up one. Armed with the warrant the officers watched every train, and when she attempted to leave Monday they informed her that she must remain in Madera awhile.

She was not to be outwitted in this manner, however, and Monday afternoon found her and the two children and a lady friend in a vehicle en route for Berenda, where the wife and children got aboard for San Francisco. Mrs. O'Mara's flight was discovered shortly after the train left here, and a telegram sent to the Modesto officers to arrest her, which they were unable to do owing to the fact that she denied her identity. Constable Cramer then went to San Francisco, intending to arrest the lady and bring her back to Madera. She was prepared for such an emergency, however, and had a lawyer near at hand to arrange for her immediate release on a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. O'Mara considers that the children would be safer under his care than they are with their intemperate mother, and he is accordingly determined to have them brought back to Madera. This week the Superior Court granted him an order for the children, and on Friday Sheriff Hensley went to San Francisco to execute the order.

This is truly an unfortunate affair and Mr. O'Mara is evidently a much wronged husband. He has one of the neatest homes in Madera and had surrounded his wife with all the comforts and luxuries that the most exacting and fastidious woman could desire. He indulged her every whim and everything that heart could wish and money buy was hers for the asking. Mr. O'Mara was, in fact, a kind, considerate and indulgent husband, and his wife's conduct has caused him much suffering. When not under the influence of whisky Mrs. O'Mara was very ladylike and agreeable. She is about 25 years of age, and has been married seven years. She has abused her husband on several occasions when intoxicated, but he has always refrained from making public his domestic infelicity, hoping that she might in time reform and be content with a good home, a kind husband and loving children. Mr. O'Mara has the sympathy of the community in his trouble.—Madera Mercury.

CORY'S ESCAPE.

Thrown Down An Embankment by His Runaway Team.

A. J. Cory, a teamster, had a narrow escape from being killed last Friday evening. He was driving six horses attached to a wagon loaded with lumber, down the Toll House grade, and when near a point known as Cape Horn, the brake gave way. The wagon turned and ran off the grade, falling a distance of thirty feet before striking the ground.

Mr. Cory received a fracture of the shoulder blade. Two horses were killed outright and the wagon was smashed.

Stephen Arthur, who returned to this city yesterday from a short vacation in the mountains above Toll House, says he was on the ground about half an hour after the accident occurred. When the brake gave way and the wagon ran forward on to the horses' hind legs, causing them to become unmanageable, the driver strove manfully to control the frightened animals, but despite his efforts they turned the wagon off the grade.

Mr. Cory is over 50 years old and has a wife and family residing near Toll House. It is expected that he will recover.

Church Services.

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL.—The usual services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. D. O. Kelley, Rector.

M. E. SOUTH.—Preaching by Rev. C. O. Steele at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 9:45. There will be a marriage in the church in connection with the evening service.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Southeast corner of K and Merced streets—Preaching at 11 o'clock by Rev. William Gordan. The children will hold a service in the evening at 8 o'clock. Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock to be led by Mr. Heath. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

CHRISTIAN.—J. W. Webb, pastor. Elder Henry Shadle, state Sunday school evangelist, will preach at 11 A. M. The pastor will preach at night, subject: "Will it Pay?"

CONGREGATIONAL.—The pastor will preach morning and evening. Subject for the morning: "The Discipline of Severity." For the evening: "Elijah in Horeb." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Young people's meeting at 7 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST.—Rev. H. G. DeWitt, D. D., pastor. Morning subject: "Unity of Effort." Evening subject: "Courage of Conviction." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Young people's meeting 7 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.—At 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Philo F. Phelps, pastor. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Freeman. Sabbath school at 9:30 A. M. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 P. M.

A Shooting Scrape.

At 7 o'clock Wednesday morning last, a shooting scrape, the result of an old feud over land matters, took place on a ranch near Los Banos, in which one David Schriver was badly wounded in the side from a rifle ball. From the best information we can gather it seems that about a half dozen men met in a field for the purpose of hauling hay, which both parties who participated in the shooting claimed to be interested in. They were all armed with Henry rifles, and as soon as they met shooting commenced, in which Schriver was badly wounded, but not necessarily fatal unless blood-poisoning should set in. Henry Salau, Sr., has been arrested on a charge of shooting Schriver, but a reporter of the Express interviewed Mr. Salau after he arrived in Merced, and that gentleman claims that he knows nothing about the affair. The wounded man will be brought to Merced to-day for treatment.—Merced Express.

For Kind Assistance.

H. B. Moon, whose dwelling-house, on the corner of D and Inyo streets, was destroyed by fire a week ago, desires to return sincere thanks to his friends and neighbors for the substantial aid that they have extended to him since his loss. He and his family have received liberal donations of provisions, clothing and money, and he takes this method of publicly acknowledging the same.

County Board of Education.

The County Board of Education, which has been in session since the 10th instant, adjourned sine die last evening. The new board, which will convene on the first Tuesday in July, will consist of all the present members with the exception of Prof. F. Kenyon, who will be superceded by Miss Annie Nicholson of Madera.

A Point for Decency.

The FRESNO REPUBLICAN raised a terrible fuss Sunday over a house of ill-fame near where one of the new schoolhouses is being built. Yesterday the officers arrested the inmates and the chances are that they will be driven out of that part of town. THE REPUBLICAN scored one good point for decency in this fight.—Selma Irrigator.

Old Jed Prouty.

The "Old Jed Prouty" combination will appear at Riges Theater to-morrow night. The press is unanimous in praise of the company. All who attend will enjoy a hearty laugh.

To the Ladies.

The Parisian Cloak and Suit Company of Los Angeles beg to state that their representative, Miss A. Daly, is now in this city with a full line of the latest styles of Ladies' Summer Clothing, including ready-made suits, ulsters, dusters, jackets, beaded wraps, jerseys and blouse waists, in wash and silk goods. All garments fitted free of charge and satisfaction guaranteed. Call at Mrs. E. Gilmour's Millinery and Fancy Goods Store, Mariposa street. je19t6

Three thousand yards of linen chambray at 5 cents; regular price 20 cents. At McCallum & Connolly's. jt

LOCAL PRIDE.

The Sentiment of the People Against Santa Cruz.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS LOST.

What the Merchants and Business Men Think of the Action of Company C.

An evening contemporary is responsible for the statement that the keg of beer used at the meeting of Company C last Wednesday night was donated by one of the members who had been elected to office, but on the vital question as to whether the beer was lager or steam the contemporary is silent.

The sentiment of the business portion of the community is against the action taken by Company C the other night in deciding to leave Fresno out in the cold and to vote for Santa Cruz as the place for holding the encampment. The state has appropriated $2400 for encampment purposes, and the Directors of the Fresno Fair Grounds Association have volunteered to assist the soldier boys most liberally if the encampment should be held here in November, when the city will be thronged with visitors from the East to attend the great $20,000 race.

$10,000 LOST.

A regimental encampment in Fresno would leave $10,000 at least with the merchants, shop keepers, hotel men and livery stable keepers of the city. There is no good reason why this amount of money should be kept away through the action of the local militia. Outside of the loss of this money which should come in there will be several thousand dollars spent in Santa Cruz by the Fresno militia men and visitors from Fresno. This money will be lost as completely as though it had been dumped into the deepest part of the Atlantic ocean.

THE BEST CLIMATE.

There is no place in the state that has anything near like the November climate of Fresno. There is no rain here then, and the temperature is cool—just the climatic conditions necessary for a successful and enjoyable encampment.

A city or town without local pride will find it very hard to get along in the race for supremacy. Business men regard it as very unfortunate that the Corporal, who stood up for Fresno, was on the losing side.

A SOLID SEVENTEEN.

The fact that there will be no Fourth of July celebration here, and that the soldiers and picnicking citizens will take their spending money to the enterprising town of Madera on that day is another thing that must be deplored not only from a business, but from a patriotic point of view.

It must be remembered that only seventeen members out of an enrolled membership of seventy-four voted in favor of going to Santa Cruz.

The Meyer Case.

It is a difficult matter to secure a jury in Fresno county that will convict a criminal, even though his guilt be clearly proved. The lawyers manage to get one or two men on the jury who have made up their minds not to convict, regardless of what the evidence may show, and justice is cheated in nearly every instance. This high-handed action of Fresno county juries is an imposition and an insult to the law of our country and it is time to administer a severe rebuke. Not many months since Herman Meyer, while in the employ of a citizen of Fresno, shot and killed Henry Bronaugh, a little boy about 12 years old. Meyer claims Bronaugh and several other boys were stealing eggs, and, while this is doubted, even if it was true, he was not justifiable in shooting the boy. Twelve men, chosen to deal out justice, decided that Meyer was not guilty of any crime in killing this poor, weak and defenseless lad, whose parents were unable to employ an attorney to assist in the prosecution. Meyer is a free man, but this does not lessen the fact that he committed a crime, and the jury that gave him liberty and the privilege of shooting down more children should be haunted in their dreams by the childish face of little Henry Bronaugh.—Madera Mercury.

The "One-Horse" Farmer.

The one-horse farmer has a life-long ambition to gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt.

He will alarm the neighborhood by getting up two hours before day, and then sits around and not go to work till after sun-up.

He will ride around a week looking for a $2 hog.

He will complain of hard times, then tear his pants climbing a fence where a gate ought to be.

He will pay $3 for a new bridle, and then let the calf chew it to pieces before Sunday.

He will get all his neighbors to help in getting a cow off the bog, then let her die for want of attention.

Stock will get in and destroy his crops at a place in his fence that he has been putting off fixing for six months.

He will sprain his back lifting something to show how strong he is.

He will talk all day Sunday on what he knows about farming, then ride around the neighborhood on Monday hunting seed potatoes.

He will go in his shirt sleeves on a cold day to show how much he can stand, and then return home at night and occupy two-thirds of the fireplace till bedtime.

He will ridicule the mechanism of a corn-planter, then mash his thumb nailing a board on the fence.

He will go down town on Saturday and come back with 50 cents' worth of of coffee, a paper of pins and $1 worth of chewing tobacco.

He is economical, economy in his forte. He will save 10 cents' worth of axle grease and ruin the spindle of a $70 wagon.

He won't subscribe for a newspaper, but will borrow one from his friend and forget to return it.—Ex.

Circulars have been issued from insurance headquarters at San Francisco advising people to take more than ordinary precaution against fire on the coming Fourth of July. The circulars advise that the citizens have hose attached to faucets on their premises and to have barrels and buckets of water in readiness in case of fire.

B. B. Owen will leave on this morning's express for San Francisco, where he expects a position as mail agent on the Southern Pacific railroad. That good luck may be with him is the wish of his many friends.

The following persons start for the beautiful Jackass Meadows this morning, where they expect to remain about three weeks: G. N. Freeman, S. Montlux, A. Olney, Alex Gordon, Dr. Gardiner, I. Tellman and J. Stevenson.

It is stated on good authority that the party who made himself obnoxious to some young ladies at the fire last Sunday morning was not a member of the Fire Department, but was the driver of the team attached to the hook and ladder truck on that occasion.

The cheapest 3, 5 and 10-pound cans of choice family lard is at Scott & Baird Bros. Market Stores. je20tf

UNABATED SUCCESS!

EVERYBODY, OLD AND YOUNG,

Are bound to have a Ticket on the

FISCHER PIANO TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

.....AT.....

Gould & Morrissey's

What the People Say of Our Prices:

THE UNANIMOUS OPINION OF THOUSANDS OF Ladies who ascertained our prices during the past two weeks have expressed their profound astonishment at the really remarkable prices at which we have been offering goods, and in order to prove our words we now distinctly assert that we are offering Boots and Shoes 30 per cent below any house in Fresno. We have no intention to misrepresent by announcing goods we do not possess, but we politely invite a comparison with any firm in the city, and shall cheerfully abide by the verdict of the impartial public.

TO TEST THIS

We ask the pleasure of a visit from any and all who have not had the opportunity to examine our goods. We are certain that you will be well repaid.

GOULD & MORRISSEY, I Street, near Opera House.

CHISHOLM & JONES,

Clothiers.

The increasing popularity and demand for our styles and make of Clothing demonstrates the intelligent appreciation of their merits. They are nowhere slighted, but are as near perfect as skill, material, patient care and the most improved machinery can make them. Employing the best mechanics money can induce, our friends can rely that their excellency and high standard will be fully maintained, regardless of cost.

INTEGRITY

Is the Vital Spark of

Commercial -:- Life!

At our counters the rich can buy as low as the poor, and the child as safely as the adult.

ANOTHER MARKED FEATURE OF THIS HOUSE

....IS ITS....

IRON RULE

.....OF.....

Cash Before Delivery Every Time.

To make the most of a sale—to get all the profit possible out of a patron, and charge it—is not our mode of doing business. We listen to no music save the metallic ring of the

Almighty Dollar!

And it is on this basis alone we can expect to offer any inducements to cash trade.

OUR STOCK OF

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Straw and Felt Hats,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,

IS VERY COMPLETE,

Together with the largest and best assorted line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths, which we make up to order in elegance that cannot be surpassed on the coast.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

Fresno Agricultural Works

A Carload of the

WALTER A. WOODS MOWERS,

The Best in the World for Alfalfa.

We have handled this mower for six years, and sold a car load last year without effort on the record of the machine. As the car is shipped direct from the factory to Fresno, our prices will compare with any other first-class mower. As we always stay with the one machine, our line of extras will be found complete.

We also keep in stock the

WOODS :-: SELF-DUMP :-: RAKE.

Improved Holingsworth Pole or Shafts, and the

Locke Horse Rake.

Corner Tulare and L streets.

BARGAINS.—One second-hand Thresher, one second-hand Barley Crusher, one second-hand Threshing Engine.

JUST RECEIVED.—A Carload of BUGGIES; also, a carload of WAGONS and HEADER TRUCKS.

j22wtf

The Fresno Republican

ISSUED
EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
—BY—
J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.
Editors and Publishers.

General T. H. Bell of Visalia is in the city.

Mrs. Hamilton of Kingsburg has been visiting her uncle in this city.

The transactions of the clearing house for Monday amounted to $5765.09.

T. P. McAran of San Jose is a guest of his former school-mate, D. R. Prince.

Mrs. W. T. Mattingly is home again from a short visit to friends in San Francisco.

A. S. Cureton and family go to Fish Camp to-day to spend a vacation of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Anderson of Anderson, Shasta county, are visiting their son, Edward Anderson.

Miss Essie Hartsough leaves Wednesday for San Francisco, San Mateo and Redwood City on a visit.

E. F. Oatman, cashier of the First National Bank, went to Sacramento yesterday on a visit to his family.

Seymour Johnson of Los Angeles, formerly master machinist at Tulare City, is spending a few days in Fresno.

W. J. Dickey was discharged by Judge Harris as assignee of the estate of George C. Doherty, an insolvent debtor.

N. P. Justy returned to the city last evening, having taken his family to Pacific Grove last Saturday to spend the summer.

Mrs. Laura Calhoun, accompanied by her daughter Miss Mamie, of San Jose are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Jessie Morrow.

On J. P. Vincent's place on Saturday 1000 bushels of wheat were harvested with a combined machine. Who can beat the record?

Miss Maggie R. Henry has again been engaged to teach in the public schools of Fresno, and was re-elected a member of the Board of Education.

Mrs. E. A. Archibald and Miss Clara Valsee of San Francisco arrived in this city last evening and are the guests of Mrs. M. Lauer in the Orchard Hill Addition.

John Reichman returned to Fresno yesterday, having been absent for several weeks with his family on the coast. Mrs. Reichman and daughter will remain away some months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bedford, Riggs White and Miss Stella Meade will leave this morning by private conveyance for the Musick Mills on Pine Ridge. They expect to be absent six weeks.

The examination of F. L. Shaw, charged with raising receipts given to Miss Ella McGary with intent to defraud, will take place before Recorder Prince this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The trial of Robert Stewart and John Boyd, charged with stealing the Hildreth stage bullion, was set by Judge Harris yesterday for July 8th at 9 o'clock. The trial of Francisco Duraso was continued until the September term.

The informations filed against S. W. Clements a few weeks ago on a charge of grand larceny, were yesterday, on motion of the District Attorney, dismissed on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence to convict as charged.

Professor F. D. Poole left on the 2d inst. unknown to any of his friends, and went to Windsor, in Ontario, Canada. Yesterday the object of his visit was explained by his return with a wife, whom he married in Windsor. They will make Fresno their future home.

Owing to the absence of Justice Hogue from the city, the examination of Deputy Constables Doolittle and Bartlett, charged with beating a Chinaman of the name of Ah Fong, while under the color of official authority, one day last week, will be held before Justice Wolcott sitting in Justice Hogue's Court at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Dr. E. R. Freeman arrived last evening from Cincinnati, Ohio. He has completed his course of medical studies in the Eclectic Medical College and Hospitals of that city, and was graduated with honor. He is the eldest son of Dr. Edwin Freeman of this city. Mrs. Margaret Ricker accompanied him to this city on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Dr. E. Freeman, and her son, Edward Ricker.

Hard Worked Bakers.

The bakers of this city held several secret meetings last week for the purpose of forming a strike, the object of which was to compel their employers to allow them to have Saturday as their day off. When the proprietors learned of the fact yesterday they informed their bakers that if further meetings were held for the purpose of forming a strike they would discharge every man so implicated and at once. The bakers took the hint and resumed their work, promising not to agitate the matter any further. The trouble arose over the fact that the men have to work every day in the week.

Another Howl at the Postoffice.

To the Editor of The Republican: Why are there no notices posted in and around the postoffice informing the public at what hours that institution condescends to open its windows for the accommodation of the public that do not rent boxes? Or is this a mild sort of boycott on those citizens who do not see fit to chip in their 50 cents a quarter for a box? How is that on Sunday the public of a thriving city like Fresno is expected to get its mail only during one hour, and that hour not told except to the initiated?

Suffering Sojourner.

A New Raisin Vineyard.

L. S. Chittenden, who has been superintending the planting of a 215-acre raisin vineyard near Sanger since last December, finished his work last Saturday and returned to Fresno to stay. The vineyard is owned by San Francisco capitalists and it is their intention to plant 160 acres more in raisin vines next winter. All the vines are of the Muscat variety. The owners of the vineyard have also many acres of different kinds of fruit trees.

Good Templars To-night.

The members of Unity Lodge, I. O. G. T., will give a free entertainment in Nichols' hall, on I street, this evening, under the auspices of the dramatic club of that lodge. This lodge has but recently been instituted, and it will be their first open meeting. Friends of the order are cordially invited. No pains will be spared to see that everyone enjoys themselves.

A Useful Leveler.

Christian Willgansz has invented a grading level instrument that is just the thing that economical farmers have been looking for. The cost of it is only $40, and it is most valuable for laying out irrigation checks and mountain roads. The instrument can be seen at Kutner, Goldstein & Co.'s store.

Dans Le Potage.

B. Loposich, of the Cosmopolitan restaurant, and Arthur Buettner, his friend, had a fine time recently on Monterey bay. They hired a small boat, and while fishing for tenderloin of soles were upset and obliged to swim ashore. They paid the boatman $15 to say nothing about it.

WHISKY AND FIRE.

Got Walter Belding Into the County Jail.

CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.

A Stock of Liquor Bought on Credit and Sold by the Barrel Below Cost.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

Walter L. Belding was arrested yesterday morning by City Marshal Parker for having set fire to a frame building on F street, near Merced, a few hours before.

The building was owned by County Recorder T. A. Bell and was rented to Martin Bates for a saloon. The building was totally destroyed. It was insured by Recorder Bell in the State Investment Insurance Company for $650. The stock of liquors in the Bates saloon was insured in the name of Mrs. Walter L. Belding for $850 in the Westchester Insurance Company.

Belding called at the office of Tadlock & Shepherd last Friday afternoon and said that he wished to take out a policy for $2000 on the stock of liquors belonging to "Walter L. Belding & Co." He was in very much of a hurry and wanted the policy made out immediately, but he was told that he would have to wait until the stock had been inspected.

He came around again after an hour or so and asked: "Is that policy ready yet?"

BELDING PAYS FOR IT.

Mr. Coning, the affable clerk of the firm, replied that it was, but that $850 was the highest amount that the firm would insure the stock for.

"To my surprise," added Mr. Coning, detailing the affair to a reporter, "Belding put his hand into his pocket and paid for the policy. If he is the man who set the house on fire it would do him no good even if he was not discovered, for the policy was made in the name of Mrs. Walter L. Belding, and he could not get a dollar of the money."

Martin Bates, the other figurehead in the affair, left town last Saturday. It was he who had rented the premises as a saloon and who, three weeks ago, petitioned the City Trustees for a license to sell liquor. The petition was referred back to Bates because the County Recorder and a milliner (presumably pretty), whose signatures were affixed to the petition, had not put down their residences. The petition was amended to remove the objection and was laid over until last night for final action by the trustees.

A PROMOTED WAITER.

Bates had been a waiter around town in the restaurants and saloons, and was not reputed to have any money, and it was a source of surprise to those who knew him as to where the money came from to set him up in the saloon business. It recently leaked out that the funds were advanced by Mrs. Belding, and that she and Bates were to be the "Co." of the new firm when the liquor license should have been secured.

A member of the wholesale liquor store of Wolters & Co. signed Bates' petition for a liquor license to the City Council. He told Mr. Wolters at that time that if the license was granted he would buy his stock of goods from his firm.

BAD FOR BELDING.

The Sheriff was informed yesterday that Belding approached a man named Crosby last Saturday morning and offered him $160 and a new suit of clothes if he would set the building on fire. Crosby indignantly spurned the offer and asked Belding whether he was crazy. Belding laughingly turned off the affair into a joke and remarked that "he guessed he was mad."

Shortly after the stock of liquor bought on credit arrived from San Francisco Bates needed money and sold a five-gallon keg of whisky to a horse-trader named Beck, and another keg of whisky to some negroes who keep a saloon in the neighborhood of Chinatown. Belding also sold a keg of whisky.

When Bates went away on the north-bound train on Saturday morning he was drunk and showed his friends a handful of gold coin.

DUMMY PROPERTY.

Mr. and Mrs. Belding and two male friends were in the house nearly all day Sunday, but late in the afternoon they closed up the house and left.

A tool chest and a trunk were found in the smouldering ruins, and when these were opened they were found to contain only little rubbish. These facts coupled with all the other suspicious circumstances induced the Marshal to arrest Belding.

THE NEEDED MONEY.

Belding on being interviewed in jail said that his wife advanced the money for the saloon against his wish, and that he had hired Bates to obtain signatures to the petition and to get the license, which was to have been turned over to Belding. Last Friday the trio were short of money and Mrs. Belding gave Bates a bill of sale for a cask of whisky. Bates sold the liquor and returned the money to Mrs. Belding, and on the same night Belding paid for the insurance policy. On Saturday Belding pawned another barrel of whisky to Mr. Beck for $35. The cost of the stuff was $86 a barrel. On Sunday they were undecided whether to open the saloon or not, and Belding made a proposition to sell all his stock to Sam Ralston on Monday. He was sick all of Sunday night and knew nothing as to the origin of the fire.

A BAD EGG.

Beck, on being asked about the whisky episode, said that he bought the whisky from Belding for $40, and that it was not pawned at all.

Belding married Ida Corrum some time ago. Ida's mother's house on Blackstone avenue was destroyed by fire a short time ago and $1600 insurance was paid on it.

Belding is a bad egg. Several years ago he walked up behind A. Fogacri, who was sitting in a house of ill-fame in Stockton, placed his left arm under Fogacri's chin and attempted to cut his throat with a razor. Fogacri's struggles prevented this, but his face was gashed to the bone from ear to ear and across the nose.

Belding was sentenced for a term of years to the San Quentin penitentiary, but was pardoned out by Governor Stoneman before he had served half his time.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

An Excellent Chance for American and European Capital.

The inestimable benefits of a general irrigation system in California regulated by state law have been so plainly foreseen that the most stubborn advocate of retrogression has not had the courage to openly oppose the project. The hostility to the scheme of public improvement has been disguised under a mask of friendly criticism in which the theory of irrigation is praised, but the modus operandi of its practical application is heartily condemned. The hostile argument is based on such allegations as that the irrigation districts are private corporations, the bonds are insecure investments, etc., all of which are so contrary to well-established fact that it is impossible but to regard them as the baseless fabrications of a diseased brain. They can only be accepted as malicious misrepresentations that cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged, as it is of paramount importance that the public should be fully and correctly informed on the subject of irrigation and all that pertains to it under the provisions of the State law.

A proper understanding of this subject throughout the country will represent an investment of many millions of dollars in California securities within the next year, and the direct application of this money to the development of the natural resources of the state.

Already there have been organized some seventeen irrigation districts, that will issue bonds to the amount of about $10,000,000. That these bonds will be floated and rapidly appreciate in their marketable value is already a foregone conclusion; though as usual our local capitalists are the slowest to see the point. Ten million dollars seems a small sum for these irrigation districts to guarantee the repayment of when one considers the amount of bonded indebtedness that an ordinary street railroad company can carry advantageously. Eastern and European capital, ever alert for investments that promise a reasonable interest and security of principal, have already made the first move toward the absorption of California irrigation district bonds; and before long these securities, now comparative strangers in the financial market, will doubtless become accepted objects of safe and profitable investment.—S. F. Chronicle.

THE TRUSTEES.

No Action Taken Yet on the Sewer Contract.

The fine Italian hand of President Daly of the California Sewer Pipe Company was but thinly veiled in a communication read at the meeting of the Trustees last night. Mr. Daly wanted not only the earth, but the circumambient atmosphere as well.

RUBBISH TO BE REMOVED.

An ordinance empowering the Superintendent of Streets to enforce the removal of rubbish and inflammable material from alleys and the rear of buildings was read and laid over, under the rule.

A petition asking for a bridge across the mill ditch on San Joaquin street was referred to the Street Committee.

Simon Henry asked for the privilege of changing the frontage of his livery stable from J to Tulare street, which was laid over to await the action of a full Board.

THE FINE ITALIAN HAND OF DALY.

The following communication was received from the California Sewer Pipe Company:

To the Honorable Board of City Trustees, Fresno, Cal.—Gentlemen: I herewith enclose a certified copy of resolutions adopted at a regular meeting of the Directors of the California Sewer Pipe Company, held June 19, 1889, together with a good and sufficient bond for $25,000 for the construction of outfall sewer. The terms and conditions of the said bond are inserted upon the advice of our attorneys, whose letter upon the subject we herewith enclose.

If this is satisfactory we will commence work by the 1st of July next, and vigorously prosecute the same to completion. All that we ask or desire is fair treatment in this matter. Wire action of Trustees. Yours Respectfully,

John P. Moran, Secretary.

Stripped of a vast amount of legal verbiage the resolution recites that the Los Angeles Sewer Pipe Company is about to enter into a contract for the construction of an outfall sewer, which provides that all pipe is to be paid for immediately upon delivery, and all work to be paid for upon the 15th and 30th days of each month.

The communication and resolution were placed on file.

Trustee Pedlar stated that before the meeting he had taken the privilege of consulting with other members of the Board, and had wired the Sewer Pipe Company that the terms of payment required by their resolution would not be considered.

The bill of the Los Angeles Sewer Pipe Company for $367 was placed on file.

It appearing that the party to whom the contract was awarded to build the Pound will not build the same, the matter was referred to the Building Committee, with instructions to have such an institution constructed at the earliest time possible.

A HOSS TRADE.

The Fire and Water Committee reported that they had traded their black horse for a span of horses, and had necessary repairs made on the hook and ladder truck. The report was adopted. James McDonald was employed as driver of said hook and ladder truck at a salary of $65 per month.

The petition of Ralston & Barnum for liquor license, corner Mono and G streets, was granted.

Petition of Martin Bates for liquor license was laid on the table.

Petition of T. A. Hoover for privilege to build a corrugated iron building was laid over for another week.

A STREET BLOCKADE.

The Street Superintendent reported that complaints had been made about the blockading of J street, between Mariposa and Fresno streets, by the holding of auction sales on the street and sidewalks. He thought it ought to be prevented by an ordinance. Complaints were also made in regard to the dilatory manner in which houses are moved and damage done to streets thereby.

The City Attorney was instructed to draw ordinances regulating the manner of moving houses, and prescribing a place of holding street auction sales. Doc Hensley came before the Board with a proposition to house the Silsby engine at corner of I and Tulare streets, and to furnish a team and driver for $120 per month. The City Attorney was instructed to draw up a contract with Mr. Hensley for a period of three months. The selection of an engineer for the Silsby engine was referred to the Fire and Water Committee and the Chief Engineer.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the paving of I street with bituminous rock from Tulare to Fresno.

Bills allowed and an adjournment was had.

BAND OF HOPE.

Entertainment at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday Night.

The closing exercises of a series of entertainments given by the members of the Band of Hope were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church last Sunday evening before a large audience.

Recitations were delivered as follows: Selection from Demorest, Virgil Judy, "Only a Woman," Dolly Mead; "You Never Can Tell," Blanche Shaffer; "Writing to Papa," Eugenia Steele; "God Bless My Mother," Ivy Mead; "The Golden Ring," Edith Pancake; "Prohibition the Hope of Our Country," Ella Crossman; "A Voice From the Poorhouse," Lulu Eyberry; Singing by the choir; Prayer, Rev. Mr. Gordon; Song, "Bringing In The Sheaves" and "Come and Help Us," by Band of Hope; Class Catechism, Mrs. Crossman's class; Song, Mrs. Dusenbery's class; Bible Acrostic, Mrs. Dusenbery's class; Prohibition, Mrs. Tripp's class; The Reform class, Mrs. Mead's class; Remarks, Rev. J. W. Webb.

ORTHODOXY.

Nailed to the Cross of Criticism by Judge North.

DOCTRINES MADE BY MURDER.

A Logical and Temperate Paper on the Relation Between Doctrine and Religion.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

In Mr. Judy's article of the 21st inst. he seems to evade the bold issue he made in his first letter. He there likens orthodox Christianity to Gibraltar. I stated facts, showing that it was a very unstable and changing affair. Facts of world wide notoriety, and very significant facts in his own church. He neither denies nor admits these facts, but seeks to ignore them. He says: "Without intending to treat any part of Mr. North's article with disrespect I ask permission to pass over his alleged facts and take up the questions he asks at the close of his article of June 18th."

AN ALLEGATION OF DODGING.

Why does he wish to pass over facts that are vital to the issue? Why does he call them "alleged" facts? Does he not know whether they are true or not? And why does he avoid the questions I asked; all of which applied directly to those facts, and then constructed a new question, which does not apply to them, and call it mine? Mr. Judy should try to be accurate, and meet the issue he raises.

His wish "to pass over the facts" reminds me of a man in the lower part of the state, who used to say, "Laying joking aside, and throwing facts in the shade, we will go on." Mr. Judy does not want to "lay joking aside," he only wants to "throw facts in the shade." He clings to his little joke about "Gibraltar and the little fists," with parental fondness, and occupies a large part of his article with it. But his use of it leads him into the mire still more deeply. He says: "The Gibraltar of religion is its essential truths or doctrines."

ORTHODOXY AND RELIGION.

He seems to overlook the distinction between "orthodoxy" and "religion." It was "orthodoxy" and not "religion" that Mr. Savage's article referred to. But let us see what Mr. Judy thinks is the "Gibraltar of Religion."

"There is one God, the creator of all things, visible and invisible; His providence over all things; human responsibility and accountability; the immortality of the human soul; sin; forgiveness under the Gospel; future judgment and rewards and punishments; Jesus Christ, the Rock, is the foundation and top stone of this fortress; He is the Alpha and Omega of all true light upon the problems of human life and destiny."

Here we have Mr. Judy's idea of what constitutes "religion." According to this, it consists wholly of theory and dogma; without a single Christian grace or human virtue! And "sin" is an important element in it! One of its "essentials!" Will such a religion as this save souls?

But, taking it as "orthodox doctrine," which he probably meant, it leaves out "The Fall of Man," "The Atonement," "The Trinity," "The Bible" and "The Sabbath!" Does Mr. Judy mean to leave out all these from orthodox Christianity? If so, here are some more facts which go to show that orthodoxy, instead of being the Gibraltar he thought it was, is really a very changeable and uncertain affair.

A SHIFTING SYSTEM.

A man who devotes his life to the Christian ministry should be tolerably familiar with the history of the Christian church. And if he is, how is it possible for him to claim that orthodoxy has ever been a fixed and stable system of belief? It has been shifting and changing for 1800 years, and it is still changing. It has now, and has always had as many standards as it has sects, and each year of its history has been a year of conflict over unsettled dogmas.

Mr. Judy must certainly know about the Athanasian and Arian conflict over the doctrine of the Trinity; a conflict that lasted not far from a thousand years, with constant fluctuations of victory and defeat. Has he forgotten that in the fourth century there were forty-five councils of the church trying to settle this vexed question? That thirteen of these councils decided in favor of Athanasius, fifteen in favor of Arius and seventeen were semi-Arian. Has he forgotten the battles fought by the contending parties when bishops were to be elected, and that hundreds were killed in these conflicts?

SOME GOOD AUTHORITIES.

Lest Mr. Judy shall want to pass over these facts as only "alleged," let me quote our authority. Doctor Draper in his "Intellectual Development of Europe," vol. 1, page 239, says: "Macedonius, the Bishop of Constantinople, who had passed over the slaughtered bodies of 3000 people to take possession of his Episcopal throne, exceeded in in heresy even Arius himself, by not only asserting the inferiority of the Son to the Father, but by absolutely denying the divinity of the Holy Ghost." This was A. D. 341.

In 384 the same factions fought over the office of Bishop of Rome. Ursinus and Damasus were the opposing candidates. Damasus won, leaving 137 dead bodies in the church.—See Dr. Draper, vol. 1, page 292. Mrs. Child's "Progress of Religious Ideas," vol. 3, page 200. Encyclopedia Britanica—see Damasus.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

Other instances of the same sort are not wanting. When the Arian party were in the ascendant, then Arianism was "orthodoxy;" when the Athanasian party were successful, then the Athanasian creed was "orthodoxy." When the contest closed the Athanasian party happened to be in the ascendant, and so the "Athanasian creed," by the "fortunes of war," happens to remain the standard of "orthodoxy" in our day.

These contests were not only decided in bloody combats, but often by intrigues in the court of the Emperor. The sister of Constantine is said to have been active in these intrigues, and history informs us that Cyril—Bishop of Alexandria—(now the canonized "Saint Cyril"); secured the influence of the court on his side by furnishing money to this same sister of the Emperor.

HOW "TRUTH" WAS MADE.

Such were the men, and such the means employed by them to settle and establish the fundamental truths of orthodoxy. Does this look like the strength and permanence of Gibraltar? Has it ever occurred to Mr. Judy that nearly all the doctrines that Protestant churches now deem "essential" were settled by the Catholic church in the ages of its greatest ignorance and corruption? and that Protestant churches have taken them as orthodox without much examination?

When the English church separated from Rome it was little more than a political separation. It took with it the doctrines and prayer-book of Rome entire, and has since made but trifling changes. The Methodist church has followed the English church with but slight changes of doctrine, and there is where Mr. Judy's "Gibraltar" comes from.

THE CREED OF JESUS.

Ought not ministers who know the disreputable origin of their creeds to be a little less arrogant towards intelligent people outside the church, who know as well as they do how and by whom their creeds were made? Jesus never put forth a creed, and the first Christian churches lived without creeds for 300 years.

The first written creed the church ever had, as history informs us, was adopted at the Council of Nicea A. D. 325—a council called by the Pagan Emperor to settle the controversy between Arius and Athanasius and their factions. In that council the Emperor practically decided the question of "Orthodoxy," as he continued to do, vibrating from one side to the other for twelve years before he became a member of the Christian church himself.

When the Emperor was an Arian, Arianism was triumphant and orthodox. When he was an Athanasian then that was orthodox.

A BITTER CONTEST.

He finally, on his deathbed, joined the church in Arius, and left the church to fight over this same doctrine, of the Trinity, for near 900 years longer before they finally settled it in its present form. The last victory was on the side of Athanasius, and hence the "Athanasian creed."

This discussion commenced because I called attention to the article of the Rev. M. J. Savage, entitled "The Inevitable Surrender of Orthodoxy." Do not let us lose sight of that article.

Mr. Savage states the fundamental principles of orthodoxy to be:

"1. The fall of man.
2. Atonement through Christ.
3. Heaven for those who accept the atonement.
4. Hell for those who do not accept it.
5. The infallible Bible, which has revealed these things and by means of which only are they known."

THE HEART OF THE CREEDS.

Of these he says: "Here is the real heart of the creeds, the kernel in the husk. If these can be maintained, orthodoxy is secure. If any one of them be not true, then any ordinary thinker, if he be at all clear-headed, must see that the whole system must be surrendered. For each of these points is vital to the whole scheme. Let any one of them be taken away, and the reason of maintaining the rest is gone. If there has been no fall there is no need of any such atonement. If there has been no such atonement, then either man has not fallen or else he can be saved in some other way.

"The old Heaven implies the fall, the atonement and the lost. Take away the old hell and there is no reason for all this stupendous scheme for saving people from it. And if scripture be not infallible then the whole scheme becomes the fancy of an ignorant and barbaric age, of no more authority than the dreams of Mohammed or of Gautama. All this is perfectly clear—as simple and as inevitable as the multiplication table."

I have only space to commend the article to the careful reader. In this discussion Mr. Savage does not make the mistake of confounding doctrines with religion. If Mr. Judy will avoid that mistake it will help him. It is not religion that Mr. Savage thinks must surrender, but the mistaken theories of the church commonly called orthodoxy. Many of these have been already surrendered in the most intelligent circles. The less intelligent will follow when they learn more of the history of the church.

J. W. North.

JOBBING THE BOARD.

A Neat Little Game On the K Street School Discovered.

When J. C. Staten, the Superintendent of the K street public school building handed in his report at the meeting of the City Board of Education last evening a look of surprise overcame the hitherto quiet expression of the members when the reading of the report was finished.

According to the specifications all shingles on the K street school building should be laid four inches to the weather. There had already been laid 35,000 shingles five inches to the weather, which, if the change had not been discovered until the work was finished, would have made a difference of one-fifth of the amount, as was originally intended; or, in other words, a saving to the contractors, Abernethy & Roder, of between $70 and $100.

The members were naturally surprised that such a state of affairs should exist, and it was sometime before any of them ventured to question the cause. Mr. Young, the architect of the building, was present and said that he had given permission to the contractors to lay six courses below the gutter, which would extend to the eaves, at a width of five inches, but had given no further permission. He had done this at the request of the contractors, notwithstanding he had no authority from the Board to do so, and in the knowledge that acting contrary to the requirements of the specifications. It was apparent that the work was either the result of gross carelessness, or that money was the object, but which no one cared to venture an expression.

The Board directed the contractors to tear off 30,000 of the shingles, or until the gutters were reached.

SMASHING A HOUSE.

How James H. Simpson Displayed His Anger Last Night.

Mrs. Mary A. Simpson, accompanied by her brother-in-law, J. F. Welch, appeared before Recorder Prince shortly before 12 o'clock last night and had a warrant issued for the arrest of her former husband, James H. Simpson, on a charge of malicious mischief.

Simpson, who is a very quarrelsome man, and especially while under the influence of liquor, has been in the habit of calling, while in one of his drunken sprees, at the residence of Mrs. Simpson, which is located on South N street, and by threats and force to enter the house.

Last evening, while drunk, he happened to be over at the railroad depot and observed his former wife, who had just returned from a trip to Merced. His anger, which is attributed to jealousy, immediately manifested itself, and he commenced to dog Mrs. Simpson's tracks until she arrived at her home. Finding that he could not enter the house he started to return down town, and on his way met Mr. Welsh, to whom he commenced cursing about his troubles and said that he was going to regain possession of his wife, even if he had to sacrifice somebody's life. Mr. Welsh expostulated with him and begged him to go to bed, as he evidently would get into trouble if he persisted in the course he was taking. Simpson then returned to the house and smashed in the windows with a club. Marshal Parker was hunting for Simpson at a late hour last night.

A VICTORY.

May Ellis and Company Removed From South M Street Yesterday.

The disreputable women who inhabited a house on South M street, opposite the new schoolhouse, moved to Chinatown yesterday. They never would have gone had they not been forced by the expose in The Republican last Sunday week. The Republican, which believes in concentrating its forces on one point at a time, will move on the works of the enemy on North J street, and it is confident that, with the moral support of the community, it will succeed as easily as it did in the South M street case.

The prosecution now pending in Justice Wolcott's court will probably be dropped, as the object for which it was instituted has been attained.

E. H. Gould of San Francisco was in Fresno yesterday. He is looking after his fine raisin vineyard near Malaga.

A RAILROAD BOOM.

Fresno Business Men Awake to a Crisis.

IT MUST BE THE TIMBER DEPOT.

Expected Opening Up of the Kings River Country.

The New Route Affords the Greatest Inducements for the Investment of Capital.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

The people of Sanger are congratulating themselves upon the fact that Moore & Smith, the lumber dealers, intend to make that point the terminus of the projected great flume from their mills in the timber district.

They appreciate to the fullest extent the manifold advantages that would accrue to their town if all the lumber to be cut by Moore & Smith should be conveyed to that place.

The resources of the timber district are almost inexhaustible. Moore & Smith have control of about 10,000 acres, and there are about 30,000 acres more on the south side that can be bought. The two mills now in the course of construction by this flume can cut 80,000 feet a day. If the flume is built to Sanger, planing mills, box factories and big lumber yards will be located there, near Kings river, while the increase of business at the terminal works will add a thousand to the population immediately. This flume will cost between $190,000 and $200,000, and it will add more than double that amount to the volume of business within the first six months after the completion of the flume, and Sanger will begin to loom as a rival of Fresno for the business which always springs up in the pathway of new transportation facilities.

THE TIME IS RIPE.

The time has come for the business men of Fresno to take pattern by the enterprising spirit shown by the business people of Sanger. There exists the greatest necessity just now for a railroad to connect Fresno with the magnificent resources of the Kings river country.

Will it pay?

This is a question that is asked doubtingly whenever any new enterprise is suggested, but it is a proper question for business men to ask, and it is also a question that should be answered fully and directly.

Careful estimates by competent experts have been made of the resources of the region, and the following facts have been clearly ascertained:

VAST RESOURCES.

There is standing on the south side of Kings river 900,000,000 feet of redwood timber, and over 300,000,000 feet of sugar and yellow pine. On the Dinkey creek basin there stands over 500,000,000 feet of sugar and yellow pine, and in the North Fork basin over 300,000,000 feet, or a total of 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber.

At ten carloads per day for 200 days in each year it would require 100 years for a railway to carry this lumber to market.

The lumber alone represents an aggregate of over $35,000,000 of wealth. Of fuel, fruit, stock, stone, lime, marble, supplies and passengers there is enough to keep two trains a day supplied with business for over 150 years.

It must be remembered, in addition, that those resources are there for the start. As the timber gets cleared away agriculturalists will take possession of the land and build up homes. The taking out of the vast stores of marble, stone and lime that have been lying untouched for years, will be inaugurated as soon as a railroad shall have been built to afford the proper transportation facilities, and the country would in a reasonably short period of time be swarming with an industrious and progressive class of workers.

THE WRONG ROUTE TAKEN.

But a railroad in order to take advantage of these opportunities must go right into the heart of them, and this brings up the consideration of another question also of vital importance to the issue.

The Fresno & Pine Ridge Railroad Company, which is not dead but sleeping, made a fatal mistake when it selected its route through Auberry Valley. This is a very expensive route, through a not very promising country, and its terminus will be in a bald and barren spot, from which all the good timber has been cut away. Steep grades abound along the route to Pine Ridge, and most of the country is of such a nature as not to attract settlers in large numbers, even with the advantage of transportation.

The selection of this route is not an irrevocable decree of the company and it may be changed.

In fact it must be changed. It is owing to the poor inducements offered by this route that capital has not been tendered to the company as freely as was expected and desired. A change of route would remove all the obstacles that now lie in the way.

A ROUTE THROUGH PLENTY.

The route which The Republican has already suggested and which it proposes to urge is one of about seventy miles of railway. Starting at Fresno the road will run through the Barton, Goodman, Forsyth, Pew, Eisen and other large vineyards, and through the Nevada and Temperance Colonies. The rails will be laid on an almost perfect level tract of country until the river is reached, going near to Berry & Ballam's and the Ellis orange plantations.

For the entire seventy miles the highest elevation will be 1100 feet, and the road will have the additional advantage of taking the tourist to within fifteen miles of the famous Kings River Canyon and the magnificent Tehipite Valley, the almost inaccessible and but little known rival of the Yosemite Valley.

On this route, passing through a region so fertile with resources, the lumber industry, extensive as it is, would be insignificant when compared with the great volume of other business that would seek the railroad as an outlet.

The fine agricultural region among the fertile foothills on Kings River would be opened up, and a good farming district within a radius of twenty-five miles would be developed, and its products would go to swell the business of the road.

THROUGH THE FRUIT BELT.

This route would also go through the finest citrus belt among the foothills along the upper Kings river. Here the climate and soil are alike fitted for figs, pears, apples and dairy products. There will be tapped also the immense stores of granite, limestone, slate, marble, potter's clay, gravel, lime and fire clay—not to be discovered hereafter, but already discovered, partly worked and thoroughly tested as to quality and quantity.

There is enough lime within easy reach to supply the San Joaquin Valley for a hundred years to come, while the large quantity of oak and nut pine firewood, and material for posts, pickets and shingles would give employment to thousands. The buzzing song of the sawmill, the ring of the woodman's ax would fill the woods and hills with music, and happy homes would spring up in wooded groves and on grassy hill slopes.

THE LIME INDUSTRY.

The cheapness of fuel in this vicinity would make the burning of lime a most profitable industry. In proof of this statement attention is called to the fact that lime of first-class quality has been hauled by teams and sold in Fresno for a dollar a barrel, with a good profit.

Business men of Fresno, with the proper railroad facilities, will invest in small tracts of land in the mountains and foothills and build pretty summer resorts within three or four hours' reach of this city.

The opening up to tourists of the Tehipite Valley and the Big Trees of Fresno on the South Fork will bring all that travel to Fresno—no small item for hotel men and livery stable keepers.

FRESNO ALARMED.

The Sanger flume proposition has alarmed the business men of Fresno. They have come to the conclusion that all this business should come to this city instead of drawing business away from it to Sanger, and they have been quietly and energetically trying to induce the Fresno & Pine Ridge Railroad Company to change their proposed line and instead of running to Pine Ridge by way of Dry Creek to skirt the ridge on the south side along Kings river. Fully one-half of the timber on Pine Ridge can be taken south to Kings river at about the same expense that it would cost to get to this line of road after building it where it was first projected. The grade would be very light, not exceeding fifty feet in a mile in the steepest part.

ECONOMY IN DISTANCE.

By building the seventy miles of road this way, the air-line distance from Fresno would be nearly sixty miles, while the other route would give only forty-five miles of air-line. The new route will tap an area of country exceeding by one-half the area of that to be tapped by the proposed Auberry Valley route.

It has been estimated that a standard gauge road over the Kings river route will cost $450,000. The company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000, and as soon as sufficient stock shall have been subscribed for, the railroad will be built. No better investment could be had for business men and farmers who have a little capital to spare, and it would be hard to find an investment that would yield a return so quickly.

CHEAPER THAN A FLUME.

The expense of building the Sanger flume will be nearly one-half of that required for the proposed Kings River Railroad. A flume needs constant attention and repairing from the time water is put into it, and in the course of a few years these repairs will almost equal the original cost. Moore & Smith, besides this, will have to build a wagon road and will have to employ a good many men with wagons and teams to haul their supplies, etc., to the mountains. The flume can only be used for transporting Moore & Smith's lumber. Unlike a canal, boats cannot be put on it and merchandise transported, and, unlike a railroad, it cannot handle any other business, and will not tend to build up the country through which it passes.

ANOTHER DRAWBACK.

Another drawback will be that lumber over twenty-four inches in width cannot be flumed at all. Heavy timber will have to be hauled out in wagons, whereas the railroad can handle big, square timber or wide lumber.

CAUSE OF THE APATHY.

The apathy that has been manifested heretofore with regard to the Pine Ridge project is due wholly to the fact that men of capital do not believe that the route as projected is in the right place. Thousands of dollars will be immediately subscribed when once the route is changed to Kings river.

Two-thirds of the timber on Pine Ridge has already been cut, or will be shortly. Between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 feet of timber is annually cut on Pine Ridge, and is being hauled by team. Fully one-half of that can be sent down Rush and Big creeks to Kings river and to this city by the railroad. It now costs $11 a thousand feet to haul lumber to Fresno—or about $154,000 a year is annually paid out in freight for this industry. A freight rate of $2 a thousand on the railroad would be counted as a big price.

CHEAP FREIGHTS.

Freighting could be done very cheaply on the Kings River Railroad, because from the timber to Fresno it is all down grade and but little fuel and steam would have to be employed. There will always be enough freight in the way of supplies and material to pay a good profit on goods carried from Fresno to the other end of the line. Freight from Fresno can be carried at a good profit for 15 cents per hundred.

Another great point in favor of Kings river is that it can furnish twenty-five units of business for a railroad where Pine Ridge can furnish only two units. In other words more than twelve times as much freight can be furnished from Kings river as from Pine Ridge.

If this road is built according to the route suggested, Fresno can be made the timber depot of the valley.

FOR TOURISTS.

Trimmer's Springs are in the line of the new route. They will attract considerable passenger travel by way of Fresno, as the cold and hot water mineral springs have cured a great many cases that were regarded as incurable.

It will pay to build a railroad to the Kings river country. It is the route that will give the greatest amount of business. It will make Fresno a starting point for tourists. It will build up this city and increase the value of real estate.

It will be better than a land boom, because it will be permanent.

It is time to act now. If there is a reasonable assurance that this road will be built within a reasonable period the Sanger flume will not be built.

If the railroad proposition falls through and Moore & Smith are obliged to spend their money on the flume the people of Sanger will be benefited vastly. They will deserve it, too, because enterprise is ever deserving of substantial reward.

Who will move in the matter?

Unity Lodge.

Unity Lodge, No. 393, gave an entertainment at their rooms on North J street last night. The program consisted of a three act drama produced by the Dramatic Club, and the characters were well sustained throughout. The hall was crowded with people, who manifested that they were well entertained by the applause which was frequent. Refreshments were served at the close.

A Conversation.

A novel entertainment is promised by the members of Fresno Lodge, No. 409, I. O. G. T., at their hall, on next Friday evening. It is called the Conversazione and is very popular with the society people in the East. The program will begin with a grand march. Refreshments will be served during the evening. The public is cordially invited.

COOLIE GAMBLERS.

Examination of Constables Doolittle and Bartlett.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST WELSH

He Discharged a Batch, and Wanted No More Chinese Tan-Players Arrested.

From the Daily of Wednesday

Former H. Banta and Constables Doolittle and Bartlett were before Recorder Prince yesterday for preliminary examination on the charge of high misdemeanor for having, while acting as police officers, assaulted the Chinese proprietor of a gambling-house the other day.

The testimony for the prosecution did not differ materially from the statements already published in The Republican, but it differed very materially from that published in the Expositor.

A SIX-BIT CONSTABLE.

M. Ragsdale, Deputy Constable and Night Watchman in Chinatown, testified that he was paid by Hong Chung and the Chinese to watch and protect Hong Chung's place. It is a gambling-house. He had been in the employ of the Chinese for two or three months and had been Deputy Constable for one month. He was employed ostensibly for the purpose of keeping hoodlums from entering and disturbing the gambling-houses. He received 75 cents a week from each proprietor of a house, store and gambling-place in the Chinese quarter.

He had not talked with Bartlett and Doolittle about the gambling-houses, but such was the common reputation of the place. While acting as special watchman in the pay of the Chinese he had made several arrests as a Constable.

HUNTING GAMBLERS.

Constable Doolittle testified that he had been an officer nearly a year and that he had had considerable experience in detecting Chinese criminals. On the night in question he asked Bartlett to go with him to Hong Chung's gambling-house because he believed that he had discovered a way of getting into the room in which tan was played. Doolittle had been in the house before and had secured evidence to prove that two tan tables and a lottery game were being run there. He and Bartlett did not go into the office. One of the Chinamen told White that "these loafers" (referring to Bartlett and Doolittle) were trying to rob him and steal things from his house. Bartlett stepped up and said: "Don't say that I wanted to rob you." At that moment White, the gas man, caught hold of his arm. The Chinaman had his hand under his blouse and Bartlett pushed him down.

All the witnesses testified that Doolittle did not touch, much less strike, any of the Chinamen.

ROTTENNESS SOMEWHERE.

Mr. Hart, the defendants' attorney, asked Doolittle why he had not arrested any Chinese gamblers recently.

Doolittle replied that on the 17th of February last he and Bartlett arrested twenty-six Chinamen for playing tan. He saw them playing the game and had ample proof to convict them, but Assistant District Attorney Welsh went into Justice Wolcott's Court, and without having any witnesses examined, had the cases dismissed, on the ground "of lack of evidence to convict."

Within two or three days after that Welsh told Doolittle not to arrest any more Chinese gamblers.

IT WAS NOT QUALIFIED.

Mr. Welsh asked the witness whether he, Welsh, had not said not to arrest any more Chinese gamblers unless he had sufficient evidence to convict, and Doolittle replied that Welsh did not add the qualifying clause, but that he told Doolittle not to "pull" any more Chinese gamblers.

Constable Bartlett testified that when White caught hold of him by the arms the Chinaman had his right hand under his blouse as if to draw a knife or pistol, and that he pushed the Chinaman down on a box and held him there in order to prevent him from drawing a weapon.

BANTA DISCHARGED.

Justice Prince dismissed the case against Banta and reserved his decision until this morning in the cases of the other two.

Frederic Banta, the contractor and builder, called at this office last night to state that the Expositor had published his name as one of the defendants. This had annoyed him very much, for he has lived here very many years and is a man of excellent reputation.

FRESNO CAN'T AFFORD TO LOSE IT.

If an Effort is Made Moore & Smith's Large Mills May Be Built Here.

Moore & Smith, the extensive lumbermen, are going to run a flume into Sanger, and build extensive mills and wood-working establishments there. Why Fresno should allow its little neighbor to take such a valuable prize away from it is hard to imagine. Moore & Smith would build their works here if arrangements could be made to give them the land they require for their shops and yards, and to get the railroad company to run a line to a point on Kings river to meet their flume. It is believed the necessary arrangements can be made with the railroad company and an effort should be made by our leading citizens to secure this manufactory, which will be the largest of its kind in the valley. It is said Moore & Smith would rather come here. There is no time to be lost, and if any steps are taken they should be taken quickly.—Fresno Expositor.

Balky Horses.

Rev. D. O. Kelley and family intended to start for Fish Camp last evening to spend a few weeks at that pleasant mountain retreat. Mr. Kelley secured a team from Captain Payson in the Bank of California Tract with which to make the trip. He had all his camp outfit loaded up, his family aboard, and mounted the driver's seat with an air of supreme confidence, coupled with anticipated pleasure. But Mr. Kelley's bright anticipations soon turned to disgust. The horses were balky, and no amount of coaxing or persuasion would induce them to go. At last accounts Mr. Kelley was looking for another team.

The Best Paper.

The Fresno Republican now has J. P. Cosgrave on its staff, and he is "pushing the Faber" in his best style. Mr. Cosgrave is one of the best descriptive writers on the Pacific coast, and the publishers of The Republican showed good management in engaging him. The Republican is one of the best papers in the valley.—Merced Argus.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, coming up of the food, yellow skin, when for 75 cents we will send them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Williams & Skinkle. daweowf24

LAGUNA DE TACHE.

Decision Rendered in This Famous Case.

IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFFS.

The Court Declares the Contract Null and Void.

Jeremiah Clark Was Insane, and the Land Goes Back to Him and To His Assigns.

Judge Campbell yesterday rendered his long expected decision in the Laguna de Tache case. The following is the full text of the decision. It is in favor of the plaintiff:

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Fresno.

Charlotte F. Clark et al., plaintiff, vs. August Heilbron et al., defendant.

FINDINGS AND DECISION.

This cause having been regularly tried and submitted, the Court makes this its decision and findings of fact.

I. The plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, is insane, and at the time of the commencement of this action the Court duly made and gave an order appointing Charlotte F. Clark his guardian, to commence and maintain this action.

II. On the 24th day of April, 1877, the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, was the owner, seized in fee, of those certain lands particularly described in the written instrument hereinafter set forth.

III. On the last-mentioned day the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, and the defendants, August Heilbron, Adolph Heilbron, Simon Clayburg and one Louis Poly, for a valuable consideration made and executed a certain contract in writing, of which the following is a copy:

"This indenture, made April 24, 1877, between Jeremiah Clark, of the first, and August Heilbron, Adolph Heilbron, Louis Poly and Simon Clayburg, of the second part:

Witnesseth that the said Clark hereby assents to the assignment made this day to the parties of the second part by John Sroufe, J. A. Patterson and C. Underwood, of their interest in the lease made September 23, 1868, by said Clark to Edwin St. John, T. B. Hatch and R. M. Brangon, and in consideration of said assent, the parties hereto of the second part hereby surrender to the said Clark all their right, now and heretofore acquired, to purchase any portion of, or interest in, the land mentioned in said lease, except as to one-sixteenth part of the same, viz.: Three thousand acres thereof. And it is hereby agreed that the contract made August 28, 1873, between said Clark, of the one part, and the said St. John, John Abbott and A. B. Abbott, of the other part, shall have no effect or operation as between the parties thereto, or as modifying said lease, but in lieu of said contract the parties hereto agree as follows:

Said lease is hereby extended six years, viz: To November, 1884, at the annual rent of $6000, in United States gold coin, the lessee or assigns paying all taxes and assessments as heretofore, and said rent being payable semi-annually, viz.: Upon the 1st of February and 1st of August of each year, during said term.

And it is further agreed that instead of the right to purchase one-third of said tract mentioned in said lease at $5 rental per acre, the parties of the second part shall have the right to purchase an undivided sixteenth of said tract, viz: 3000 acres thereof; at said price, viz: $5 per acre in United States gold coin, provided they shall keep the covenants in said lease contained.

And the said parties of the second part hereby promise to pay said rent, taxes and assessments as the same shall become due, and that they will not assign this lease without the consent of the said Clark.

This agreement shall be appended to said lease as a part thereof, and as modifying the same.

Said Clark further agrees to pay the said parties of the second part at the termination of this lease the then value of all the buildings and other improvements placed by the lessees, or purchased by them from others, and the said land (less one-sixteenth in case they shall purchase said 3000 acres), said sum to be paid in gold coin.

Clark shall have the privilege at any time of selling one divided piece not to exceed one league in extent, and in compact form, but in case he does or his title fails to any part of said tract, then the rent of balance shall be reduced pro rata in proportion to the value of the portion so sold or to which his title fails, and the lessees shall be paid by Clark on demand in gold coin for value of cultivation, crops and improvements on such portions.

This shall not abridge the right to purchase 3000 acres.

Witnesseth the said parties' hands and seals this 26th day of April, 1887.

JEREMIAH CLARK (L. S.)
SIMON CLAYBURG (L. S.)
A. HEILBRON (L. S.)
ADOLPH HEILBRON (L. S.)
LOUIS POLY (L. S.)

Witness: R. H. LLOYD.

IV. On said last mentioned day, in accordance with the terms of said written contract, the defendants, August Heilbron, Simon Clayburg and said Louis Poly, entered into possession of said premises and their successors, as hereinafter stated, have ever since been in possession thereof, and in possession of the lands hereinafter described.

V. Prior to the 1st day of May, 1880, the lessee mentioned in said contract placed permanent buildings and improvements on said land of the value of $50,000, and no more, and did not exercise any right to buy one-sixteenth, or any of said land. On said last mentioned day the value of the use and occupation of said premises was the same as is mentioned in said contract as the rent thereof, and the value of the right to buy one-sixteenth of said land at the price of $5 per acre, as provided in said contract, was of no greater value than the sum of $3000, and the value of one-sixteenth of said land, undivided, was no more than $6 per acre, and the value of all the covenants in said contract, moving to the lessee therein, was no more than the sum of $53,000.

VI. Afterwards and before the first day of May, 1880, the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, became the owner of certain other lands, which, together with the aforesaid land, are particularly described in the written instrument, a copy of which is hereafter set forth.

VII. At the time of making the contract in writing, hereinafter set forth, to-wit: On the first day of May, 1880, the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, was and he has ever since been of unsound mind and insane. The defendants and said Louis Poly have, at all times, known of all the facts set forth in these findings.

VIII. On the first day of May, 1880, at the city and county of San Francisco, the defendants, August Heilbron, Adolph Heilbron and Simon Clayburg, and the said Louis Poly, signed their own names to and requested the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, to sign his own name to and deliver to them a certain instrument in writing, and he, by reason of such request and of his said mental condition of unsoundness and insanity, did sign and deliver to them the same. The following is a copy of said instrument:

This indenture, made the 1st day of May, 1880, between Jeremiah Clark, of the first part, and August Heilbron, Adolph Heilbron, Louis Poly and Simon Clayburg, of the second part:

Witnesseth, That Whereas, the party of the first part, on the 24th day of April, 1877, leased to the parties of the second part certain lands, viz.: Forty-eight thousand acres of the Laguna de Tache Rancho, and have since bought other lands contiguous and adjacent to the same, viz.:

In township 17 south, range 22 east, section 2, except the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter thereof; and the northwest quarter and north half of the southwest quarter of section 7; and the north half of section 18, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 16; and in township 17 south, range 21 east, section 7, 9 and 11, and the north half and the north half of the south half of section 13, section 15, and the north half of section 17. Also 1247 acres from J. G. James, by deed recorded in book "O" of deeds, pages 169 and 470, of Fresno County Records. Also 200 acres from J. S. Allen et al., by a deed recorded in book "O" of deeds, page 421 et seq., of Fresno County Records. Also 93 acres from Ambrose Lyall, by a deed recorded in liber "N" of deeds, pages 117 and 118, of records of Tulare county, and has sold to Lewis Waggoner a small piece of said Rancho lying north of Cole slough; leaving the party of the first part the present owner of about 54,163 acres of said land, all of which is situate in the counties of Fresno and Tulare, in the State of California.

Now, therefore, the parties of the second part surrender to the party of the first part the said lease and lands so leased, and the parties hereto mutually release to each other all the covenants and obligations in said lease contained.

And the said party of the first part hereby leases to the said parties of the second part all of said lands so owned by him for the term of ten (10) years from the date thereof to the 1st day of May, 1890, at the annual rent of $6500 in United States gold coin of the present standard value.

And the parties of the second part covenant and agree that they will pay said rent in United States gold coin of the present standard and value in semi-annual installments of $3250 each, on the 1st day of August and 1st day of February of each year during said time, at such bank in San Francisco as said Clark shall prescribe, and will pay all taxes and assessments due or payable on the lands hereby leased, and upon the improvements thereon, and upon the issues and profits thereof during said time, and that they will not assign this lease without the consent of the party of the first part.

After rent becomes due it shall bear interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per month until paid.

And it is further agreed that said parties of the second part shall have the privilege to contract from time to time for the sale of any portion of said lands upon the outside thereof, so as to leave the remainder of compact form and to include the present central buildings, at a price not less than $8 per acre, and said Clark will convey said lands, pursuant to said contracts, upon the receipt of $8 per acre of the purchase money, leaving the remainder, if any, of said purchase money to the parties of the second part, and thereafter the rent upon the unsold portion of said lands shall be 12 cents per acre per annum, all the other provisions herein remaining unchanged.

It is further covenanted and agreed that, at any time during the last two months of said term, the parties of the second part shall have the privilege to renew and extend this lease for the further term of four years and six months upon the same conditions, reservations and terms hereinbefore contained, and if said Clark, or his successors or assigns, after demand fail or refuse to properly make, execute, acknowledge and deliver to said parties of the second part, or their successors or assigns, a proper renewal of said lease, then the parties of the second part shall have the privilege of purchasing all of said land which remains unsold as aforesaid for and at the price of $2.50 per acre, in gold coin, and shall have sixty days from and after such refusal to complete such purchase. The demand for such renewal shall be made on said Clark in San Francisco, if he is there, and, if not, shall be left at the bank where he shall have directed the rent to be paid, and if he has not directed it to be paid at any place or bank, then it shall be deposited in the post-office at San Francisco, directed to said Clark, or whosoever may appear by the records of the County Recorder's office of said Fresno county to be his successors or assigns; and, in case of purchase, if said Clark, or his successors or assigns, are not to be found in San Francisco, then a similar notice shall be given him, or them, that the purchase money will be deposited to his, or their, order in some safe bank in San Francisco, designated in said notice, to be drawn by him, or them, when a grant, bargain and sale deed is made, executed, acknowledged and delivered to said parties of the second part, their successors or assigns, conveying to and investing in them, or their sucessors or assigns—as the same may be—the title in fee simple, absolute of, all and singular the said lands and premises with the improvements, free and clear of all liens or claims.

It is further covenanted and agreed, that the title to all of said land is now vested in fee simple in said Clark, and is free of all liens and incumbrances.

At or before the expiration of said extension of lease, the parties of the second part, their successors or assigns, shall have the right to purchase the remainder of said land, which may so remain unsold, at and for the price of $3 per acre, for each and every acre thereof, payable in gold coin, and shall have sixty days within which to complete said purchase, and the same shall be made in all respects in the same manner as hereinbefore provided, including the manner of making the demand, giving notice and payment, etcetra.

It is understood that in case there is any lien or claim against any part of said land as against the title of said Clark, his successors or assigns, then a sufficient amount of the purchase price shall be retained by the parties of the second part to secure them against such lien or claim, and until said Clark removes the same, and if he fails to do so within reasonable time, then the parties of the second part may use said money for the purpose of removing the same.

It is further understood and agreed that the parties of the second part may associate and interest other parties with them in this lease, and the privileges herein contained.

It is further agreed, that when the parties of the second part have contracted for the sale of any part of said land, if Clark is not in San Francisco he shall be notified, as hereinbefore provided, and the purchase price shall be deposited in a similar manner, to be drawn by him when a grant, bargain and sale deed is made, executed, acknowledged and delivered, vesting in the purchaser the absolute title to the tract so sold, free of all liens or encumbrances, and from the time of such deposit the rent of that portion sold, at the rate of 12 cents per acre, shall cease, and the parties of the second part shall thereafter pay no rent therefor; that is, the total rent for said premises, estimated at 12 cents per acre, shall be deducted from the rent herein reserved, and thereafter the rent herein reserved shall be reduced to that extent.

All of these covenants, reservations, conditions, agreements and terms of this lease shall bind the heirs, successors and assigns of the respective parties.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first hereinabove written.

Signed in the presence of the words "second the N ½ of the S ½" on page 1, line 18, interlined before signing. R. H. LLOYD.

JEREMIAH CLARK (L. S.)
AUGUST HEILBRON (L. S.)
ADOLPH HEILBRON (L. S.)
LOUIS POLY (L. S.)
SIMON CLAYBURG (L. S.)

IX. There was no other consideration for the making of the said contract, except the matters therein set forth, and the payment to the said Jeremiah Clark of the sum of $[illegible], and the release of an indebtedness from said Clark to the firm of Poly, Heilbron & Co. upon a book account amounting to $[illegible].

X. The value of the property described in the last mentioned contract, was, at the time of its execution the sum of $6 per acre, amounting to the sum of $324,000, and the value therefore was then, and it has ever since been increasing, and is now the sum of $1,[illegible], and the value of the use and the occupation thereof has, ever since said time, been the sum of 21 cents per acre.

On the 6th day of June, 1882, the said Louis Poly died, leaving a last will, and thereafter the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento duly made and gave an order admitting said will to probate, and thereafter duly made and gave an order distributing the whole of the estate of said Louis Poly to the defendants, Celia Clayburg and Isaac Poly. The defendants, S. C. Lillis, Celia Clayburg and Isaac Poly, claim some estate or interest in said property as assignees, successors, or associates of the said Adolph Heilbron, August Heilbron, Simon Clayburg and Louis Poly, but they were each and all acquainted with all the facts set forth in these findings when they or any of them acquired such claim.

On or about the 6th day of January, 1883, the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, he being then insane and so helpless that he would sign any deed or paper presented to him for signature, did, at the request of the plaintiff, Charlotte F. Clark, and without any consideration, sign and deliver to the plaintiff, Charlotte F. Clark, an instrument purporting to convey said lands to her.

The plaintiff, Charlotte F. Clark, does not claim any interest in said lands as against the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, except that she being the wife of Jeremiah Clark has such rights as the law gives to her in community property; she took said deed in trust for her husband, Jeremiah Clark, to protect him in this estate, and she has declared her trust therein.

XIII. The plaintiffs have informed and notified the defendants that they repudiated and rescinded the said instrument last above set forth.

XIV. After the 26th day of April, 1877, and before the execution of the said contract or instrument bearing date the 1st day of May, 1880, the defendants, August Heilbron, Adolph Heilbron and Simon Clayburg, and the said Louis Poly, constructed and erected upon the real estate described in said contract first herein set forth buildings and other permanent improvements of the value of $50,000, and no more.

XV. The plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, did not on or about the 18th day of April, 1880, or at any other time, make or enter into any agreement for the sale or conveyance to the defendants, Simon Clayburg, August Heilbron, Adolph Heilbron and the said Louis Poly, of all or any of the lands mentioned and described in said written instrument bearing date May the 1st, 1880, except as hereinabove set forth in these findings. It was not agreed on the part of the defendants, August Heilbron, Adolph Heilbron, Simon Clayburg and the said Louis Poly, or any of them, that they would pay to the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, the sum of $8 for each and every acre, or for any acre of said land, or that they would pay any interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, or any interest.

XVI. That plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, did not, on the 1st day of May, 1880, or at any time, execute or deliver to the defendants, August Heilbron, Adolph Heilbron, Simon Clayburg and the said Louis Poly, the said instrument, bearing date on the 1st day of May, 1880, for the purpose of securing any money agreed to be paid to the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, except as hereinabove stated in these findings. The last mentioned instrument was not made by the said parties thereto for the purpose or with the intent of securing the performance of any contract whatever, except the contract set forth and expressed in the said written instrument itself. In the said instrument rent is reserved as therein expressed, and the amount mentioned therein and denominated (rent), is not in truth, the amount of interest upon any purchase price, calculated at any rate whatever.

XVII. At no time since making of any agreement of sale, has it been mutually understood between any of the parties hereto, or the said Louis Poly, that the said defendants and the said Louis Poly, or any of them, have been in possession of any lands agreed to be conveyed to them as purchasers thereof with any right to erect any improvements thereon for their own benefit, or with the right to a good and sufficient deed or any deed to said land whenever they should fully comply with the terms and conditions of any agreement made on or about the 18th day of April, 1880, for the sale of said lands to them by the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark.

XVIII. The defendants have not ever since they have been in the possession of said lands, or at all believed in good faith that the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, would convey the said land to them. The defendants and the said Louis Poly, until the time of his death, have given to said property their personal attention to every extent necessary to the development of its resources, and have expended large sums of money in the protection of valuable water rights connected with said lands, and have from year to year constructed and erected upon said lands permanent and valuable improvements, consisting of fences, ditches, dams, buildings, etc., and have constructed thereon a system of canals for the proper irrigation thereof, extending over 150 miles of said land, and have cleared, reclaimed, irrigated and subjected to irrigation large portions of said land, and have planted such portions to alfalfa and other valuable crops. The said defendants have made an outlay, an expenditure of $300,000. The said expenditures and improvements have not increased the value of said property, so that the same now exceeds in value four times the amount which it would otherwise have been worth. But said expenditures and improvements have increased the value of said land to the extent of $100,000, and no more. The said property has been increased in value by reason of the last-mentioned improvements and by reason of said improvements made before the first day of May, 1880, as aforesaid, in the sum of $150,000, and no more.

XIX. The defendants have not at all times, or at any time, relied upon said agreement of sale, or upon the belief that the said agreement was valid and binding, or that the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, intended to comply therewith.

XX. The plaintiffs have not at all times since the 18th day of April, 1880, or at any time, known that the defendants were relying on said agreement of sale, or claiming the right to complete said purchase, or know that the defendants were making said improvements, nor did they permit or encourage the defendants to do so, or to give or devote their personal attention to the development of said lands, or to make said permanent improvements thereon, or represented to the defendants that the said agreement was valid or binding, or that it was their intention to carry out the same.

XXI. The defendants have paid the taxes upon said property ever since the 18th day of April, 1880, and while they have not paid any interest on any purchase money, they have paid rent to the plaintiffs amounting to the sum of $6500 per annum. During all said time the value of the use and occupation of said land was a sum greater than the amount of said taxes, together with the amount of $6500 per annum.

XXII. A reasonable and just compensation to the defendants upon the rescision of the contract hereinabove set forth, bearing date May 1, 1880, is in the sum of $151,400.

XXIII. The cause of action set forth in the plaintiff's complaint is not void by the provisions of sub-division four of section 318 of the Code of Civil Procedure; nor is the cause of action set forth in the plaintiff's complaint barred by the provisions of section 343 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

The Court finds as conclusions of law that a judgment and decree should be entered, rescinding and cancelling the said agreement, bearing date May 1, 1880, upon the payment by the plaintiffs to the defendants of the sum of $151,400, and upon the payment thereon restoring to the plaintiff, Jeremiah Clark, the possession of the lands described in the said agreement, and that plaintiffs recover their costs.

J. B. CAMPBELL, Judge.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

The Grangers' Business Association—Its Methods of Doing Business.

The Grangers' Business Association would call every farmer's attention in the matter of grain storage to where their best interests will always be consulted. Wheat stored with us is virtually in the market from the time it is housed, and we make it a point to keep our patrons posted on all changes in the market so that they are in position to sell at a moment's notice; this method is not carried on by any other warehouse in the state. It has been fully shown that it is greatly to the advantage of the farmer to have his wheat at tidewater that he may take the benefit of advances through the board and our Fresno (local) market. Our Association does a purely storage and commission business, and has no interest that might conflict with the interest of its patrons.

RATES OF STORAGE.

For season to June 1, 1890, $1 per ton. Monthly storage 25 cents per ton for first four months; no charge for remainder of the season. Weighing in and out of warehouse free. Liberal advances made at 6 per cent per annum. Insurance 1½ per cent. When wheat is sold it is delivered alongside of warehouse free. No other extras to the above rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. For further particulars talk with C. W. Callahan, Fresno, agent Grangers' Business Association. je26dtwtf

BLACKBERRIES.

Daniel McLaughlin of Oleander Says They Are Not Profitable.

[Communicated.]

There is money in berries, a fact which the Register has proclaimed time and time again. This matter is again brought to mind by the experience of Chris Jasper who lives near Orland. He has one acre in blackberries, and this year he sold the crop at the low price of 3 cents a pound on the bushes. But as there were four tons of berries, his one acre yielded the comfortable sum of $240, with no labor in harvesting. He watered his orchard beside the berry patch, his irrigating windmill costing him but $20 all told. The various kinds of berries we use here in Tulare are shipped mainly from San Jose, and we don't get them at any 3 cents a pound either. They have not been less than 12½ cents a box, and these boxes are mighty short pounds. Money is sent from home that ought to be kept here to pay grocery bills. Buyers frequently get fruit which ought to be fresh, but isn't. Here is a chance for two classes to render a mutual benefit. It doesn't require an Erie canal to irrigate a patch of berries.—Tulare Register.

With reference to the foregoing I wish to say that four years ago C. A. Sibley, A. C. Ryan and myself planted about one acre each of blackberries, and, after three years trial, we have plowed them up, with the exception of a half acre which I have kept, but which I will plow out this fall unless I can make an arrangement with some one to rent the patch, which he can have cheap, say for 1 cent a pound. I will further agree to buy all that I require from him at 5 cents.

We have been picking for the last ten days, and we have no doubt that there will be berries for twenty days longer.

To make anything out of blackberries one must live a mile from town and must have about ten children big enough to pick the berries. Unless a man can do this there is no money in the business, notwithstanding that my vine will bear from fifty to sixty hundred weight this summer.

DANIEL MCLAUGHLIN.

OLEANDER, June 27, 1889.

SIMPSON EXPLAINS

How He Happened to Be Arrested on Complaint of His Ex-Wife.

James H. Simpson makes the following statement in relation to the trouble between himself and his wife:

The article published in the Evening Expositor wherein I am made to appear as having mistreated and abused my former wife, has done me an injustice, and I desire the public not to think that I am as bad as I have been represented. I seldom went to the house except by invitation, and on this occasion I went to get some photographs, belonging to me, of my sister and a niece. I was denied admission. I may have been a little under the influence of liquor, but I intended after getting my pictures to leave the premises.

We had been married for fifteen years, during which time I worked, and I, and not she, as is represented in the Expositor, supported my family. Her divorce was obtained while I was sick and unable to get out and properly show to the people where the real cause of all the trouble lay.

Should Be Stopped.

This morning we were informed that there were certain young men in town who made a practice of trying to make "mashes" on respectable young ladies as they passed along the street. They have become quite bold of late, as they will, as they pass a strange young lady, lift their hat, smile and say "Ah,there," or else stand on a corner and cough, or try to draw the attention of ladies as they pass. The young men may think it smart, but we know several men in town who, if they catch them insulting their lady friends, will wipe up the street with them, and they deserve it. It is very annoying to a lady, and is altogether wrong. Young men, you have mothers and sisters, and you wish them protected from insult. If so, protect other's mothers and sisters and put a stop to this ungentlemanly conduct. If you don't some one will suffer, and we prefer it will be the so-called "mashers." Sabe.—Merced Daily Argus.

Protect your trees and vines. The I. X. L. Compound kills Red Scale, Red Spider Borer and other insects. For sale at E. I. Hutchison's Agency, 211 and 213 South J street, Fresno. je6d&wtf

Save your chickens by using the I. X. L. Compound. For sale at E. I. Hutchinson's Agency, 211 and 213 South J street, Fresno. je6d&wtf

The I. X. L. Compound will keep in sects off from your rose bushes. For sale at E. I. Hutchinson's Agency, 211 and 213 South J street, Fresno. je6d&wtf

INCORRIGIBLE.

Rev. Judy Despairs of Converting Judge North

AND THROWS UP THE SPONGE.

Before Retiring He Defends the Acts of the Several Church Councils.

When I read Mr. North's last article in THE REPUBLICAN I was reminded of an anecdote I heard once. A gentleman had been invited to dine with some of his friends. The good lady had provided what she called float as a dessert. After the substantials had been partaken of a good-sized dish of float was passed to the gentleman. He took a spoon and dipped up what he thought would be a pretty good mouthful of it, and when he closed his choppers on it he quickly laid down his spoon and began a search about his bosom and vest for the food. He thought he had missed his mouth, there was so little body about the float. So I read the long pretentious article over and over again and I found so little real substance in it that I wondered whether I had read it at all. I dipped into what I thought a big dish. But to me it was of the nature of float.

DEFINITIONS.

One thing I think I found. Mr. North objects to my definitions. He doesn't think I distinguish between religion and orthodoxy. I confess I have not been very particular about terms. Then he intimates that it is not religion he and his friend are fighting. Well, I am glad to know that. But what is religion? We shall not go to the books of theology nor to the catechisms nor to the creeds of the "sects" for an answer to the question as he will not be likely to accept anything from either of those sources as authority. We will take Webster. What answer does Webster give? "Religion. The recognition of God as an object of worship, love and obedience; right feelings toward God as rightly apprehended; piety." "Religion as distinguished from theology, is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God * * * * * As distinguished from morality, religion denotes the influences and motives of human duty which are found in the character and will of God, while morality describes the duties to man, to which true religion always influences." That is good. I am willing to leave that bugaboo of orthodoxy out of the question.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

But I wanted to ask, does Mr. North recognize God as an object of worship, love and obedience, or does he simply wish to defend his friend who does? If he is really religious in the sense in which Webster has defined religion, I want to give him my hand, and will promise that I will not require him to believe the creation of the world occurred only 6000 years ago. We can afford too to leave Athanasius and Arius, with their record, in the hands of a good and all-merciful God. Or take the answer of Jesus to the question of the lawyer as to what is religion. He said: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. The second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." That is good, and, for Methodism generally, is quite orthodox. But it would be inexcusable in Mr. North, if he were neither religious nor orthodox himself, and at the same time would stand off and carp at, and condemn those who are trying to do as nearly right as their faith enables them to do. If he really endorses true religion, what motives could he have in raking up the wrongs and outrages ambitious men may have committed in the name of religion in the dark ages of the church's history? Professing Christians have been guilty of cruelty toward one another, and some men have resorted to very bad methods in order to elevate themselves to positions of power. Every true man has, during the past and at the present, condemned these things. Would it not be better to hold up some examples of the many thousands of noble, pure-minded, self-sacrificing, Christlike characters created by the teachings of evangelical Christianity from age to age? Why leave the real jewels and get down into the filth and dirt and root about there for something that once pretended to be a gem, but was not?

THE WORK OF THE CHURCH.

The church has been trying to induce people, both inside and outside of its societies, to do right. But she has had a pretty hard work on her hands. The "Old Adam" in man is pretty tough.

But I want to ask whether Christians were never persecuted for their belief? One, Nero, is said to have set fire to the city of Rome and charged the crime against Christians, that he might have an excuse to put them to death. Would it be in order to excuse this imperial demon for having Christian men and women covered over with pitch and other combustible material and then set on fire to make light for him to drive through his gardens at night, because he was a hater of Christianity? What of the cruel work of Domitian, and Adrian, and Severus, and Valerian, and Diocletian, and Maximian, and others of their class, who killed and mutilated men and women because they were Christians? Mr. North mentioned the fact that one man went over the dead bodies of many persons to take possession of the Episcopal throne. He did not say anything about the eleven general persecutions of Christians which filled three centuries with "the sound and sorrows of the great conflicts" they had to pass through.

A MANLY CONFESSION.

It is true that Christians have persecuted one another. The Inquisition was a dark blot upon the Church's history. Men, in their blind zeal, were guilty of unchristian and cruel things, in a vain attempt to secure literal harmony in creed or interpretation of scriptures. But I am compelled to claim that the protest against Religious intolerance has been made by Christians for conscience sake and not by unbelievers. Just now I cannot call to mind a great number of unbelievers and infidels who laid down their lives for the truth's sake and that they might give to the world true religion. The "martyr stuff" has not been found in that direction. Men who feared God rather than men, and who counted not their lives dear unto themselves, were the men who have been martyrs and confessors of the world.

Mr. North thinks that the doctrines of the fall of man, the atonement, heaven and hell, and the Bible, by which these things are made known, are not being held now as they were once. But the evangelical churches do fully believe these doctrines, and as clearly teach them, and are increasing in numbers and spreading their missions over the world as rapidly, and more rapidly to-day than ever before in history. These doctrines are clearly taught and believed by forty-nine out of fifty; yes, by ninety-nine hundredths of professing Christians of the world at this time. What do we mean by

THE FALL OF MAN?

Obedience, worship and love of God, virtue, integrity, brotherly kindness, chairty, constitute the highway, so to speak, upon which man ought to walk in all his doings. We speak of this as a high plane. Now, are men on this highway? It is true that man lives on decidely lower grounds now. How did he get down where he is? He must have fallen down, or slid down, or jumped down, or have been pulled down to where he is. We are conscious of the fact that mankind are very much below and beneath what they ought to be. At least that is the case with most people about these parts. If Mr. North objects to the term of the "fall of man" let him use the word tumbled, or some other term that will not strike his prejudices. As Christianity spread circumstances arose that made consultation necessary among those who had embraced the gospel, and especially among those who were employed in its propagation. The first instance of this kind is recorded in the acts of the Apostles, chapter 15. A dispute arose as to how Gentile converts were to be received, and it was determined to send "Paul and Barnabas, and certain of them should go up to Jerusalem unto the Apostles and elders about this question. And the Apostles and elders came together to consider this matter." After consultation they decided the point against circumcision and sent out a decree to the churches commanding that that should be the rule of their conduct.

"In the middle of the second century another council was called to consider contested points." "From this time councils became frequent."

THE AIM OF THE COUNCILS.

These councils were held to settle points of difference and to establish rules for the government of the churches. There never has been a time when the church has not had definite doctrines, which were held and preached as essential to be believed. These doctrines were read in and derived from the divinely inspired Bible. But from time to time some things were allowed to creep in the "creeds," which it was not clear were derived from the Bible. Then some of these "councils" or conferences said: "The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby (regarding worship and religious duty) is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." (Meth Dis.) The doctrines of Christianity as held by the great body of Christians, as I understand it, have had an honorable and legitimate origin.

Then, I still maintain that the Gibraltar of Truth, built up of the doctrines of Christianity—those I named in my last article and others which I didn't name, such as the fall of man, the atonement of Christ for sinners, the Bible, the Sabbath, and all other doctrines necessary to be believed and preached—all these granite blocks made solid by the pressure of time and tested by experience, constituting this Gibraltar, rears its form before the world.

One infidel has come up on one side and raised his little fists and whacked away at it. Another has come up on another side and pounded away furiously. Each one has gone away with bruised and aching fists, vainly supposing that on account of the great pain he felt he had about demolished the fortress.

But "every intelligent man" knows how exceedingly foolish they have been, and we would entertain the hope that less intelligent ones may yet be able to see the folly of these little efforts.

And, now for myself, I entertain but little hope of converting Mr. North, and, thanking THE REPUBLICAN for the courtesy extended me, I desire to discontinue the discussion. MARTIN JUDY.

E. B. Davis of Nashville, Tennessee, arrived in this city last Wednesday, on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Dr. Meux.

Work was begun yesterday on removing the Southern Pacific depot in this city, to make room for the new passenger depot.

Campbell Roscoe came over from Sanger yesterday. He expects to go to San Francisco to-day, to sniff the salty air for a week.

Miss Lottie Bean of San Francisco, who has been the guest of Miss Maude McDonald for the past month, will return to her home to-day.

William H. Dow started East yesterday on a visit to relatives and friends at his former home in Vevay, Ind. He will return to Fresno next August.

Mrs. J. H. Long, accompanied by her two children, left yesterday morning to visit her old home in St. Johns, Michigan. She will remain away until winter.

Mrs. J. L. Barrick, accompanied by her son, left on the express yesterday for Bloomington, Ill., on a visit to her former home. They expect to be absent two months.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ingels started for Lanes Springs, Calaveras county, yesterday, where Mrs. Ingels will remain during the summer. Mr. Ingels will return in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Florentine Souza of Rinlaleo, in Guatemala, who have been visiting their relative, Mrs. Eisen, of the Eisen vineyard, returned to San Francisco yesterday.

E. S. Russell, a rancher residing near Borden, is 56 years old, and has a family of fifteen children, the result of thirty years of married life and of the glorious climate of California.

Much of the wheat already threshed in this locality is of first quality. W. D. Grady yesterday stored in the Farmers' warehouse the first of a lot of 1200 sacks, which weighed the heaviest of any grain ever weighed at that warehouse.

A marriage license was issued by the County Clerk to-day to Charles W. Patton of Lexington, Ky., and Emma M. Niemann of Newman. The groom is aged 56 years, and the bride-elect but 14 years. The marriage will be solemnized at Newman to-morrow evening.—Modesto News.

It is thought that Tulare lake will go completely dry this summer. Mr. Flaxman, who has been engaged in the fishing business on the lake for the past three years, says that the water is not over six feet in the deepest part and is fast evaporating. The fish are fast dying and there are no longer any cat-fish or trout left—in fact all eatable varieties are gone except the perch, which are fast dying out. Mr. Flaxman is now engaged quite extensively in making fish oil out of the same.—Lemoore Leader.

Fisk's Opera-house in Fresno has received a terrible set back at the hands of the Fire Marshal. The building has been condemned as unsafe, and is said to be likely to fall down at any moment. Fisk is having a heap of trouble or fun, we don't know which, in Fresno. He and Charley Riggs run opposition theaters and are pulling against one another for patronage. THE REPUBLICAN has a heavy damage suit against Fisk, and nearly everyone with whom he has had dealings has had trouble with him.—Selma Irrigator.

BORN.

TROSPER—Near Snelling, June 15, 1889, to the wife of W. H. Trosper, a son.

LEE—In Fresno Colony, June 21, 1889, to the wife of M. J. Lee, a son.

MARRIED.

GATLIFF—CALMES—In Merced, June 22, 1889, by Rev. J. Y. Jones, J. P., M. C. Gatliff of Fresno and Miss Lue Calmes of Oroville.

SMITH—BOLTON—In Merced, June 19, 1889, Albert L. Smith and Miss Clara I. Bolton, both of Stockton.

DIED.

JOHNSON—At Mooresburg, Tenn., June 16, 1889, Mrs. Mary B. Johnson, aged 65 years. Deceased was the mother of W. O. Moore of Merced.

LAW—In the County Hospital, at Fresno, June 19, 1889, Andrew Jackson Law, a native of Louisiana, aged 52 years.

COTHRAN—At Fairview, San Benito county, June 15, 1889, H. W. Cothran, aged 55 years, 6 months and 9 days.

FOX—At Geneva, N. Y., June 18, 1889, Mrs. Phebe A. Fox, widow of the late Gustavus Fox. The deceased was a cousin to Mrs. P. H. Higgins of Merced, and of Mrs. A. E. Fredericks of Stockton, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. Captain Ortman of Fresno.

THAT DEATH TRAP.

Opinions of Experts on the Fiske Opera-House.

PRONOUNCED ENTIRELY UNSAFE.

Chief Engineer Higgins Will Not Allow His Firemen to Enter it During a Fire.

Several competent mechanics and builders visited the Fiske Opera-House yesterday, and after making a careful examination of the building, declared that Fire Marshal Cummings was right when he condemned the structure. One of them said that it was a veritable death trap, and that he would never set foot in the building again.

The unsightly cracks which extended from the top of the wall to the windows on the I-street side have been filled with mortar. The frail wooden arch over the back door, up stairs, in the Mitrovich restaurant has been replaced by a piece of wood and the cracks covered with mortar, while some iron braces have been put in.

CHEAP REPAIRS.

"That should have been done before the walls began to part," said one of the visitors. "After a wall cracks and gets out of plumb in that way its no use to try to brace it up. The building is unsafe even for a private residence, and, of course, it is extra hazardous for a crowd to go in there.

"The galleries are supported by the roof, and the roof has sagged. It is barely strong enough to support its own weight, and the danger is increased tenfold when the galleries are filled."

"Will not the repairs which Mr. Fiske is now making render the building secure?" was asked.

"No," was the reply. "What he has already done will not make the building as strong as it ought to be. As an expert I would condemn the building even as a private residence."

FIREMEN WILL BE KEPT OUT.

Chief Engineer Higgins of the Fire Department said that in case a fire should start in the Opera-House he would, beyond doubt, keep his men off and away from the building.

He had examined the walls in company with three or four competent judges, and had found that the walls were only a brick and a half wide, a fact, however, that he was aware of when the building was being constructed. The ceiling is twenty-two feet high. He considered the building on account of that and from the fact that the walls were badly cracked a very unsafe place for people to meet together.

"In case a fire should break out in one of the adjoining buildings would you allow the firemen to go inside of the Opera-House or on the roof to extinguish the flames?" was asked.

ENTIRELY UNSAFE.

"No, sir; not by any means. As I said before, the building is entirely unsafe, and should the walls become heated they would expand, and as a result the whole roof would fall in. So far as the dead-weight is concerned, the walls would probably stand as they now are, but should a panic ensue a rush to get on the outside would cause the walls to sway, and that they cannot stand. It certainly would be a very dangerous practice for persons to occupy seats in the gallery during any performance."

Cole's Carbolisoap

Is a medicinal Toilet Soap, absolutely pure and free from the deleterious ingredients used in many of the so-called skin soaps. It purifies the skin, allays the irritation of sunburn, rash and prickly heat, softens the hands and prevents roughness and chapping, cures black heads, pimples and skin blemishes, and preserves, brightens and freshens the complexion. It produces a soft, creamy emulsion, even in hard water, and is a positive luxury for the bath, the toilet and the nursery. Get only the genuine, the label on which is black and the letters green. Price 25 cents. Sold by Williams & Skinkle. a5d&w

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It cures croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Williams & Skinkle. n5d&weow

Attention, Farmers!

If you have any Chickens, Ducks, Eggs, or Produce of any kind to sell, take them to Cummings & Higgins, Grocers, corner of K and Fresno streets, who pay the Best Prices for such things. They will sell you all kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries at prices lower than you have ever bought them in Fresno. je7wtf

Protect your vines from rabbits by using I. X. L. Compound. For sale at E. I. Hutchison's Agency, 211 and 213 South J street, Fresno. je6d&wtf

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Tourist Car

EXCURSIONS.

SELECT EXCURSIONS, VIA ATLANTIC & Pacific Railroad (Santa Fe Route), under management of salaried railroad employes.

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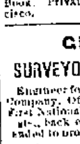
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Berths furnished through to Chicago. Rates same as from San Francisco. Baggage checked through to destination.

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Go and learn how to avoid disease and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment personally or by letter on weaknesses and all diseases of men. Send for Book. Private office 211 Geary street, San Francisco. je5w

GEO. MANUEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Engineer for the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company. Office with Fresno C. and I. Co., over First National Bank; residence cor. Merced and st., back of new M. E. Church. All work attended to promptly.

J. M. MARTIN,

DEALER IN

Real Estate.

Special Bargains in Fruit and Farming Lands.

Office with Wharton & Shaw, Postoffice Building. 11-28tf

LAND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, STOCKTON, Cal., May 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," ROBERT C. THOM, of Kings River, county of Fresno, state of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 700, for the purchase of the S ½ of NW ¼, SW ¼ of NE ¼, and NW ¼ of SE ¼ of section No. 20, in township No. 9 south, range No. 25 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1889, at 9 a. m.

He names as witnesses: John A. Bacon of Big Dry Creek, Fresno county; James W. Thompson of Toll House, Fresno county; John M. Stephenson of Toll House, Fresno county; Wm. T. Davis of Sanger, Fresno county.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of July, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register. my3t10

Delinquent Notice.

I-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, location of principal place of business, Fresno City, Fresno County, State of California.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of an assessment levied on the 4th day of April, 1889, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Certificate.	No. Shares.	Amounts.
J. L. Tait	18	10	$1,000 00
R. E. Dix	8	1	100 00
A. W. Razey	27	1	100 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 4th day of April, 1889, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the corporation, situated on the southwest corner of Mariposa and I streets, City and County of Fresno, State of California, on the 1st day of July, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. W. CONGER, Secretary,

Office corner of I and Mariposa streets, Fresno City, Cal.

Dated June 10, 1889. je11td

LAND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, STOCKTON, CAL., May 25, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Charles R. Wood of Toll House, county of Fresno, state of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 720, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 11—N ½ of NW ¼—SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 10 south, range No. 25 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at this office at Stockton, Cal., on Monday the 19th day of August, 1889.

He names as witnesses: P. Loucks, Thomas Downey, John Waite, Paul Nelson, all of Toll House, Fresno county, California.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 19th day of August, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register. my31w10

—THE—

CALIFORNIA RABBIT EXTERMINATOR.

Every year thousands of dollars are expended to protect the orchards and vineyards of this county against the ravages of the rabbits, and each year they appear more numerous and destructive. Fences have been built, but to no purpose. At last a remedy is at hand.

Messrs. Webster Bros, the well-known Druggists of this city, are now prepared to guarantee to the vine and fruit-growers protection against this destructive pest. They have secured the exclusive right to manufacture and sell a compound from a formula by a vine-grower of this county, who has been for some years past experimenting with a compound for their destruction.

☞ Read what those who have used it say:

You let me have one can last year and it was just what you recommended it to be.
J. NEWMAN, Fresno.

I have used the California Rabbit Exterminator and find it entirely satisfactory. It is all it is recommended to be.
G. T. WRIGHT, American Colony.

Other testimonials furnished on application by WEBSTER BROS., manufacturers of the California Rabbit Exterminator. They carry a full line of Pure Drugs, and are reliable druggists. Call and see them.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Fresno, State of California.

B. F. Maelck, plaintiff, vs. James C. Bailey, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County.

The People of the State of California send greeting to JAMES C. BAILEY, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this Summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court that the north half of section 16, in township 16 south, range 16 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, is cultivable, and that plaintiff is an actual settler thereon. That the application and affidavits of defendant to purchase said land are false. That the averments of plaintiff's application and affidavit to purchase said land are true, and that plaintiff is entitled to purchase the same as agricultural land, and that defendant has no right to purchase the said land in any manner whatever, and also judgment for costs of this suit.

For further particulars you are referred to the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, this 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(SEAL.)

Endorsed: A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Holmes & Farley and G. A. Nourse, Attorneys for plaintiff. a19w10

J. C. Herrington,

(Olcese & Caribaldi Building)

MARIPOSA ST., - - FRESNO, CAL.

HARNESS MAKER.

Saddles, Harness, Robes and Whips,

And all kinds of Saddlery Hardware.

I have the best Carriage Trimmer in the county. Am also agent for the celebrated Sweeney Collars. ja-16-tf

FINE STOCK

FOR SALE.

A nice lot of 3 and 4-year-old

NORMAN HORSES

At Reasonable Prices. Notes taken until October 1st.

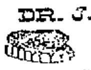
Also, a number of

New Milch Cows.

Apply at ranch one mile east of Sanger.

a17tw J. H. HAMILTON.

DR. W. J. PRATHER,



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Member of the California State Dental Association. Over twenty years' practice. Teeth set on gold plate when desired. Price as low as Good Work can be done for. Office over Ball's Drug Store, opposite Grand Central Hotel

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Office in Bradley block, opposite Postoffice. I guarantee as good work as the profession affords. 2-5-tf